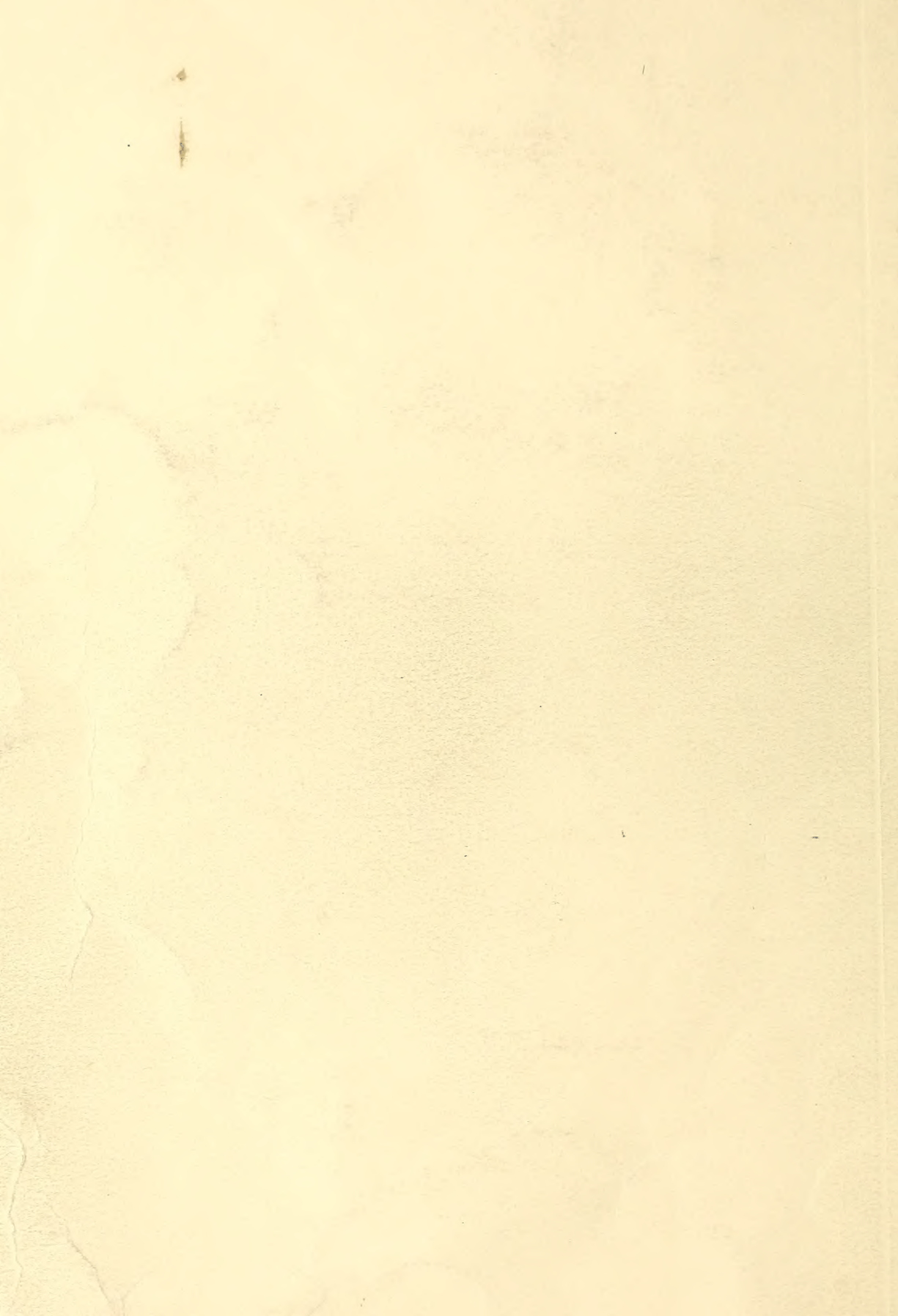


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6219



Fruitland Nurseries

AUGUSTA
GA.



PARTIAL VIEW OF FRUITLAND

SEASON OF
1899

CATALOGUE No. 2

GREENHOUSE
AND BEDDING

PLANTS

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Please Read this Before Ordering.

In ordering, write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself "Miss or "Mrs.," to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Filling Orders.—Orders are filled as soon after reception as practicable—seldom later than two days. Should certain varieties of plants be exhausted at the time the order is received, or if they are not in proper shipping condition, the order will only be filled so far as our assortment will allow. We never substitute unless fully authorized. Patrons are respectfully requested to state if substitution is allowed, should plants first ordered be exhausted.

Plants by Mail.—As a rule these are so seldom satisfactory, and require more time to prepare for safe carriage than they are worth, that we are compelled to decline this class of orders.

Packing and Forwarding.—We pack all our plants free of charge, and in such a careful manner that no complaint on that score can possibly be made. In every instance have your plants forwarded by express, as rapid carriage is of the utmost importance. We guarantee every plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery into the hands of forwarders, all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of the purchaser.

Terms.—Invariably cash with order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery), by express, with collection charges added. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. Our prices are too low to allow any deviation from this rule.

During the busy season to make out bills, charge, and often failing to receive remittances to full amount, to send in monthly statements entails more work than we can readily perform. Therefore please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill.

Remittances by Postal or Express Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft on Augusta, New York, or New Orleans, are the safest. Money sent through the mail in ordinary letters is in all cases at sender's risk.

Attention to Customers.—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that this is carried out. We would, therefore, respectfully request that we be informed if, at any time, there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

What We Cannot Supply.—Bouquets, Cut-flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period. Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Answers to Correspondents.—We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit but as such demands upon us are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp to prepay postage is expected with such letters.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreen Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2. Spring Catalogue of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3. Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers ONLY, issued in July and February.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptive and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen.

Address

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,

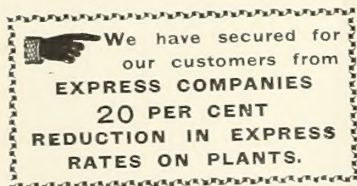
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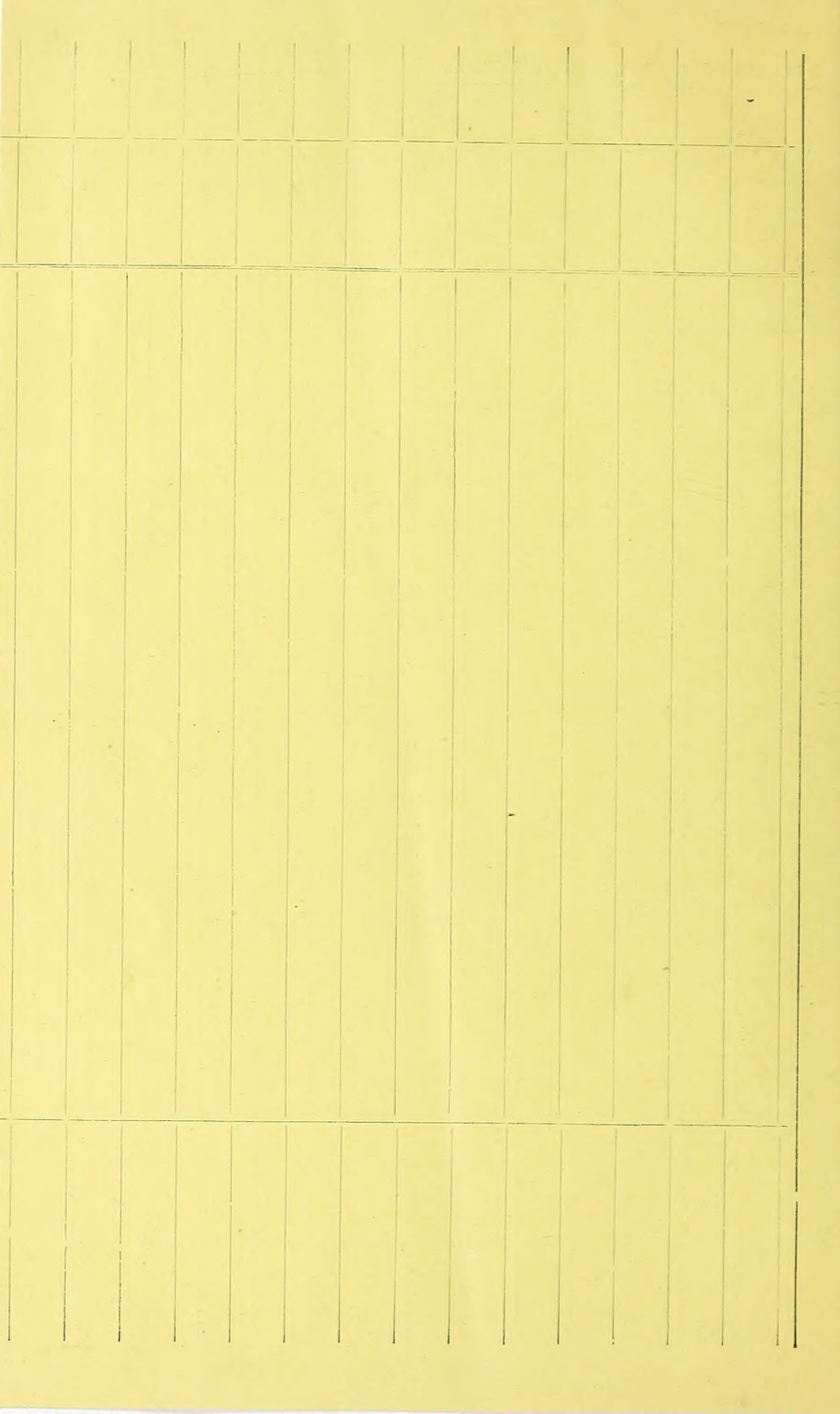
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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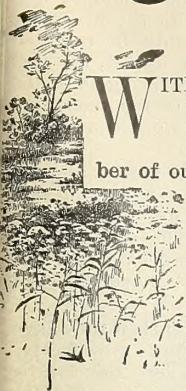
By P. J. Berckmans Company.

Telegraphic and Cable address: **BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.**





To Our Patrons and Friends.



WITH this copy of our Plant Catalogue for the year 1899 we return our sincere thanks to the numerous friends whose patronage has been so liberally bestowed upon our firm during the last forty years, and take pleasure in stating that the stock of Plants described herein is unusually large and of the highest standard of quality. The number of our Plant Houses is also largely increased.

The Fruitland Nurseries are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad Street), and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The nurseries have been owned and conducted by P. J. Berckmans since 1857, but were incorporated on April 1, 1898, under the name of **P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY**, with P. J. Berckmans, Sr., as President, and Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr., as Secretary and Treasurer. *Directors*—PROSPER J. BERCKMANS, LOUIS A. BERCKMANS, ROBERT C. BERCKMANS, PROSPER J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and do not employ agents, all our dealings being directly with purchasers.

OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Is divided as follows: viz., Roses, 30 acres; Shrubs, 10 acres; Fruit Trees, 250 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT

Covers 60,000 square feet of glass, and is conceded to be the largest area of glass in the South that is entirely devoted to plant growing. With the numerous improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at prices in keeping with progress and the times.

We do not offer premiums, but guarantee the best possible quality at the lowest prices consistent with the cost of production. We would also state that we offer in this Catalogue only such classes of plants as are best suited to southern floriculture, and therefore omit such as are desirable only for cooler latitudes, but are seldom successful here. While we purchase all the novelties which we believe to possess distinctive merits, and offer these at the earliest date that they can be propagated, we cannot guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction in every instance, as much of their success depends upon the care they may receive, as well as the character of soil and suitable weather.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

For any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said plants that prove untrue.

Address, always,

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE.

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every six months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states that require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states, where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment, when requested by our customers.

No. 2.

INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

State of Georgia—Department of Agriculture.

Atlanta, Ga., November 30, 1898.

This is to certify that I have, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, 1898, made an inspection of the nursery stock grown in the Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans Co., proprietors, at Augusta, Ga., and that I have found the same apparently free from the San José Scale, Black-knot, Peach Yellows, Rosette, and other seriously injurious insects and plant diseases. Every precaution seems to be taken to prevent the introduction of such pests. This Certificate invalid after July 1, 1899.

W. M. Scott.

State Entomologist.

PLANTS AND THEIR CARE.

Preparation of the Soil and Cultivation.—Borders or beds intended for plants should be well and deeply dug during winter or early spring, the soil well pulverized, and supplied with the necessary plant food. A compost of stable manure and cotton seed, well decomposed and thoroughly incorporated with the soil during winter, will be found highly beneficial. The plants should be firmly set, the ball of earth not disturbed, but, in case of the latter being wrapped in moss, the moss covering must be removed. When set, water copiously and shade for a few days, and place a mulch of cotton seed, rice chaff or chopped straw around the plants. When fully in growth, keep the soil well worked and free from weeds, and remove the mulching.

Time of Planting.—The tender bedding plants enumerated in this Catalogue must not be planted out in open ground until spring frosts are no longer to be apprehended. Although the stock of nearly all varieties is ready for shipment when this Catalogue is issued, we would particularly urge patrons not to order plants intended for bedding until they can be safely cared for on arrival. Those possessing greenhouses or pits, or even ordinary coldframes, would, however, be benefited by ordering early in March, except in cases of new plants, of which the number is yet limited, and which are noted as to the time when they are to be supplied.

Care of Plants when Received.—The plants should be potted in pots a size larger than they have been grown in, placed in a common coldframe or greenhouse, if possible, until they begin to grow freely. Shade and water must be used as needed. If the plants are required merely for the border, they can be placed in permanent place on receipt, if the weather is somewhat cloudy; but, in general, it is preferable to allow the plants to recuperate from the effects of the packing and carriage, by being kept in a shady place for a few days. Plants are forwarded without pots; this is a saving of expressage to the buyer, and adds to the safety of carrying.

Potting and Soil.—An equal proportion of leaf mold and good loam, to which is added one-quarter of its bulk of cow manure, the whole mass allowed to stand a few weeks and thoroughly mixed, will suit almost all classes of plants. Decomposed sod, with a small quantity of manure, is also excellent, and if some bone meal is added, the growth is increased. Plants should be repotted when needed, and given pots only one size larger than formerly used, and never shifted from a 3-inch to an 8- or 10-inch pot. Many failures arise from using pots of a size too large as compared to the size of the plant. Always use broken charcoal or potsherds in the bottom of all pots above 4 inches in diameter, to give free drainage. Never use saucers unless some gravel or fine cinders are placed under the pots to allow the water to escape freely, and never set the pots on a smooth surface unless means of drainage are provided by placing sand or gravel under the pots.

Plants in Greenhouses.—The natural conditions of plant life include a period of growth succeeded by a period of rest, but all plants do not require rest at the same time, hence to attempt the same treatment for all classes must entail failure. A little experience is necessary when extensive collections of plants are cultivated, and brief directions for special treatment are therefore given under the heads of various classes. Normal conditions of *heat, light, air and moisture* should always be considered. Great variations of temperature between day and night, overwatering in winter, and especially when plants are in a dormant condition, must be avoided. Give free ventilation during the day whenever the outside temperature is not below 50 degrees. In winter water sparingly—two or three times a week will usually prove sufficient. In summer water more freely, but do not drown the plants, as is too often the case. If a plant shows signs of a weakened growth, or assumes an unhealthy color, withhold water and repot; the cause of unhealthy condition will often arise from imperfect drainage or overwatering. Use a weak solution of cow manure and water once or twice a week upon plants which are in full growth and during warm weather, but avoid all fertilizers during the period of rest.

Plants in Dwelling-houses.—The atmosphere in dwelling-houses is usually quite dry, and, therefore, different from that of greenhouses, where there is always considerable moisture. As evaporation is thus more rapid, plants should receive a daily supply of water, and in such quantity only as will keep their roots moist. This is especially advisable when plants have been brought from the greenhouse to the dwelling house.

Insects.—Few greenhouses may be said to be free from either of the following insects: viz., Green Fly or Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider and Mealy Bug. Whenever plants are infested with any of the above, immediate measures for their destruction must be resorted to.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco. 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetle, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips. 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum Powder. For worms, flies and aphids. Use dry.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add

Spraying.—We earnestly recommend the careful spraying of plants, using either of the above-named solutions. Effective apparatus of moderate cost is now manufactured for use in greenhouses. A hose nozzle for fine spray, or a garden syringe with spray rose, will answer for ordinary purposes.

Shading.—To counteract the burning effects of the sun, use a coat of common whitewash upon the glass; or, if a lasting shade is required, use naphtha mixed with some white lead, and apply with a syringe.

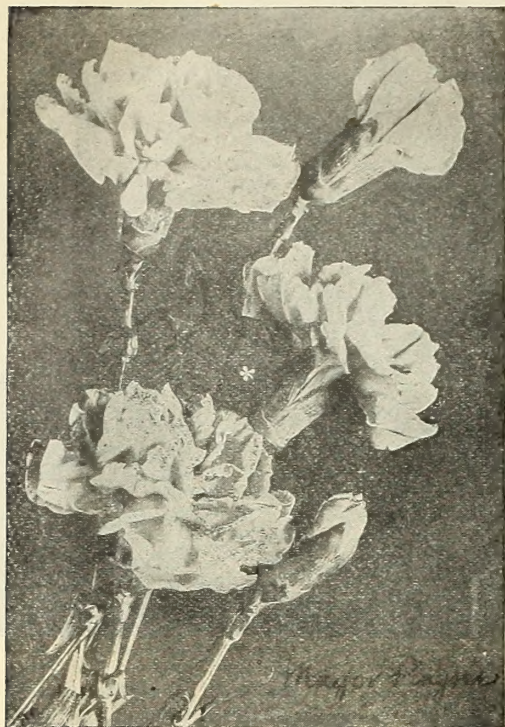
3 to 15 parts of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap. For worms, mealy bugs, orange tree scale, etc.

White Hellebore. 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Thrip Juice. 1 part to 1,000 parts water. For mealy bugs, lice, etc.

Flowers of Sulphur. Apply dry for mildew on roses.

Lemon Oil. This is a valuable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plant.



Carnation.

Agave. (CENTURY PLANT.)

Americana recurvata. With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 25 cts. to 50 cts.; large specimens, \$1 to \$2 each.

Americana variegata. Margined yellow. 50 cts.; large plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

Sisalana (Sisal Hemp). Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$3 each.

All the above are excellent bedding plants and highly ornamental for vases, piazzas, etc.

Ageratum.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

Valuable for massing or ribbons and winter blooming; always in bloom, and of easy culture. The dwarf-growing varieties are the most desirable.

White Carpet. Best white.

John Douglass. Deep mazarine-blue; very dwarf; best of its color.

Mexicanum var. Pale blue; foliage variegated white.

Aloysia. (LEMON VERBENA.)

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Lemon-scented foliage. An old favorite the country over.

Amomum melegueta.

(GRAINS OF PARADISE.)

15 cts. each.

Of the ginger family, and produces the cardamom seeds of commerce. In growth it represents a miniature canna, and makes a very pretty pot plant. The foliage is quite fragrant.

***Bambusa.** (CHINESE CANE.)

10 cts. each.

Very desirable for rock-work; of rapid and thoroughly distinct growth.

Argentea nana (Fortune's). Dwarf; variegated white; a well-known variety.

Metake. Very tall; foliage green.

Carnations.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10. We can usually supply large plants during October and November at 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

We offer 12 of the best standard sorts in all the shades of scarlet, rose, crimson, yellow, striped, white, etc.

Plant in open ground early in April, and pinch in the flower stems which first appear. This will make bushy plants; again pinch in all flower stems during August, and pot off end of September. This will give strong plants for winter blooming in a pit or cool greenhouse, where ample ventilation is provided. Use 4-inch pots when lifting the plants from the open ground. Ready March 1.

***Caryopteris mastacanthus.**

(HARDY SHRUBBY VERBENA.)

25 cts. each.

A dwarf shrub, growing freely in any soil, and producing fragrant azure-blue flowers in the greatest profusion from September until frost, and if grown in pots, keeps in bloom until midwinter. An excellent old plant.

Cestrum.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Free-blooming shrubs.

Aurantiacum. Deep orange; spring bloomer.

Nocturnum (Night-blooming Jasmine). Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

***Chrysanthemum frutescens.**

(PARIS DAISY.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Free winter-blooming plants; flowers white and yellow. Two varieties.



Caryopteris mastacanthus.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are absolutely hardy in this latitude.

Cuphea. (CIGAR PLANT.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Cuphea Llavæ, "New Tricolor Cuphea." One of the most desirable of the new bedding plants. Flowers of tubular shape, with two bright scarlet wings at the end; the tips are bright purple and the stamens white, while the body of the flower is pea-green and covered with fine crimson hairs. Grows quite bushy, attains a height of 12 inches, and is covered during the entire summer and autumn with a profusion of bloom.

***Eminens.** Growth erect; flowers scarlet, tipped yellow; profuse autumn bloomer.

Hyssopiphylla. A very neat, miniature plant of dwarf habit, and with bright blue flowers, which are produced in great profusion.

Platycentra. A most profuse bloomer; flowers tubular, red, tipped black and white; very desirable plant.

Datura. (BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS.)

15 cts. each.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect.

***Genista Andreana.**

Strong imported plants, 25 and 50 cts. each.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow, lower petals with a deep purple border, and lateral petals crimson-red. The appearance of this plant when in bloom is truly magnificent.

Geraniums. See page 11.**Hamelia patens.**

15 cts. each.

This is as yet very little known, but in south Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall-blooming bedding and greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded by dark berries, which are retained a long time; a really good plant.

Heliotrope.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Universal favorite; flowers very fragrant; excellent for bedding out or for pot culture as winter bloomers. Ten varieties, colors ranging from deep purple to pure white.

Hydrangea.

3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

HORTENSIS GROUP—With Globose Heads.

All require a shady, and, where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color; all hardy.

***Ramis pictis.** A new variety, with dark purple stems and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter center; excellent.

***Rosea.** Vigorous habit; flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright, rosy red.

***Thomas Hogg.** Finest white-flowering variety of this class.

JAPANESE GROUP—With Cymose or Flat Heads.

***Japonica.** Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

***Imperatrice Eugenie.** Pale blue.

***Stellata prolifera.** Outer florets pale rose, center darker.

JAPANESE GROUP—With Heads in Panicles.

***Paniculata grandiflora.** Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

***Lantanas.**

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Very desirable class of plants; continually in flower from May until frost; flowers generally of two colors; excellent bedders; 15 varieties. The great improvements in the newer varieties consist in their dwarf, compact habit, and increased flowering qualities.

Leonotis Leonurus. (LION'S TAIL.)

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Free-blooming plants, with spikes of orange flowers. A very interesting plant, by no means common.

Petunias, Double.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Twelve best varieties, all colors; continuous bloomers.



Double Petunia.

Plumbago.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, unless noted.

Larpentæ. Dark blue; very dwarf.

Capensis. An almost continuous bloomer; the flowers are pale blue.

Capensis alba. New; a pure white variety of similar growth.

Rosea. Flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

Rosea superba. New; flowers deep pink. 15 cts.

***Pinks, Paisley.**

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Smaller than carnations; flowers of various shades; clove-scented. Four varieties.

Salvia.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Splendens. Scarlet; best for bedding. \$4 per 100.

Alba. White, sometimes striped red, or half white and half red.

Marmorata. Dwarf; flowers white, spotted scarlet.

Gypsy. Purple.

Mr. Isancho. Distinctly striped red and white; compact habit; free bloomer.

Prince Ali. Purple-crimson.

Splendens aurea. New golden-leaved; stands the sun well.

CANNAS.

We have discarded numerous varieties which showed weak points or were superseded by newer sorts. The following most desirable and distinct sorts were selected from about one hundred varieties:

GENERAL COLLECTION.

BEST VARIETIES FROM INTRODUCTIONS PREVIOUS TO 1898.

PRICES.—Dry roots until April 15. Plants in 4-inch pots after April 15. 10 cts. each; 10 varieties, our selection, 75 cts., unless specially noted.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For \$1.50 we will supply 25 plants in 25 distinct varieties of our selection.

Varieties especially quoted for massing are marked ★, and can be supplied in quantities so long as stock lasts.

Allemanina. Scarlet, with broad yellow border, inside dark red. Flowers very large and growth tall. One of the best new Italian varieties. 25 cts. each.

Alphonse Bouvier. Foliage green; habit compact and dwarf; flowers of a brilliant crimson, very large, and produced on large, branching stems.

★ **Explorateur Crampbel.** Foliage green; flower large; vermilion tinted, with crimson spots. 4 feet.

Franz Buchner. Orange, suffused with scarlet.

Francois Billard. Deep crimson, shaded darker.

★ **Fuerst Bismarck.** Rich crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Canary-yellow, mottled crimson.

Golden Star. Pure yellow; compact and dwarf habit. The dwarfest of all Cannas, and free-blooming.

★ **Italia.** Flowers nearly as large as those of Austria; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal, in the style of Queen Charlotte, but the lower petal is usually 2 inches wide.

J. C. Vaughan. Foliage purple; flower large, clear deep vermilion-orange, satiny luster. 3½ feet.

J. D. Cabos. Foliage dark; flowers rich apricot; deep shadings. 4 ft.



Alsace. Pale sulphur-yellow, changing to white.

Ami Pichon. Bright crimson, with deeper crimson markings.

Admiral Avelian. Orange-scarlet; foliage dark colored.

★ **Austria.** Flowers measuring from 6 to 7 inches across, with five petals, three of which are pure yellow, and two slightly spotted carmine.

Basset's Red. Foliage brilliant red; height 5 feet; flowers small. One of the best for massing.

Beaute Poitevine. Rich crimson, erect spikes.

★ **Burbank.** Almost similar to Austria in size and color, but a more robust grower.

★ **Charles Henderson.** Flowers very large, brilliant red; compact growth; a profuse bloomer. Height, 3 to 3½ feet. \$5 per 100.

★ **Capitaine P. de Suzzoni.** Flowers with broad, rounded petals, produced in large spikes; canary-yellow, spotted cinnamon-red. 4 to 5 feet.

Comte de Bouchaud. Bright golden yellow, spotted with bright red.

Crown Jewel. Deep yellow, dotted with small scarlet.

★ **Edouard Mieg.** Flowers very large, rich vermilion-scarlet. 3½ feet.

★ **Egandale.** Foliage dark, bronzy red; flowers bright cherry-red, large and of good substance. 4 to 5 feet. \$5 per 100.

Ehemanni. Very distinct; foliage large, like that of a banana; flowers very large, carmine-red, borne on stems of great length, that often produce a dozen flowers. 5 feet.

★ **Madame Crozy.** Flowers closely set on branching stems, orange-crimson, bordered with yellow. \$5 per 100.

★ **Madame Montefiore.** In the style of Florence Vaughan, but of a lighter yellow, and spotted red.

★ **Maurice Musy.** Rich, satiny vermilion-scarlet, with broad, round petals. 4 feet.

Paul Bruant. Dwarf habit; foliage green, edged purple; flowers orange-scarlet.

P. J. Berckmans. Leaves green; flower spike compact, standing well above the foliage; flowers large, bright cherry red; petals reflex gracefully. 5 feet.

Philadelphia. Brilliant carmine.

★ **Queen Charlotte.** Flowers very large; brilliant orange, scarlet center, broad golden belt. \$5 per 100.

Roi des Rouges. Dark brilliant red. 25 cts. each.

Sam Trelease. Nearly pure scarlet. 25 cts. each.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Scarlet-crimson, with broad golden border.

★ **Theoph. Viard.** Carmine, shaded amaranth. 3½ feet.

★ **Zebrina.** Foliage immense; green, striped purple; tallest of the whole collection. 6 feet. \$5 per 100.

Chrysanthemums.

1 plant of any variety	\$0 10
10 plants, in 10 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes	75
50 " in 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 00
100 " in 50 or more best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes	5 00

For many years we have added annually to our collection the most promising of the new varieties, until our present stock contains **nothing but superior sorts**. To grow every variety that is offered by the many growers would prove injudicious. We therefore select **only the most distinct prize varieties** as they appear, and thus keep our selection within reasonable bounds. To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors, and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limits of this Catalogue. While we keep several thousand plants in stock, it is impossible always to have a full supply of plants of every variety. We therefore make the above offer, if the selection of varieties is left to us. **We will in every instance send only the most distinct varieties, and include many of the leading sorts of 1897.**

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—If for open ground, plant in any good soil, well fertilized, and from March 31 until June; if for winter blooming in the house, the plants should be lifted from the open ground during September, potted in 8- or 10-inch pots, and removed to a cool greenhouse or kept well sheltered from the sun. Should very large flowers be desired, such as are seen at special exhibitions, all the buds but one upon one stem should be pinched off as soon as they appear. This is termed "disbudding," and enables the production of flowers 6 or more inches in diameter. While such enormous flowers can be produced by this process, it must be borne in mind that by allowing the plant to perfect all the flowers which it produces, the latter will not average half the size of those produced by the "disbudding" process. Many varieties will remain in full bloom until Christmas if kept in a cool greenhouse.

BULBS.

Amaryllis.

Johnsonii. Crimson, with white stripes; blooms during spring; large-flowering bulbs. This variety is nearly hardy in this latitude, but for permanent open-ground culture a covering of leaves during winter is advisable. If flowers are desired for early spring, lift the bulbs after frost; allow these to dry off for a month or six weeks, then pot in 8-inch pots and bring into the greenhouse. They are most ornamental and valuable plants. 50 cts. each.

Longiflora. Flowers white, striped pink; a profuse spring-blooming variety, and very hardy. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each; medium, 25 cts. each.

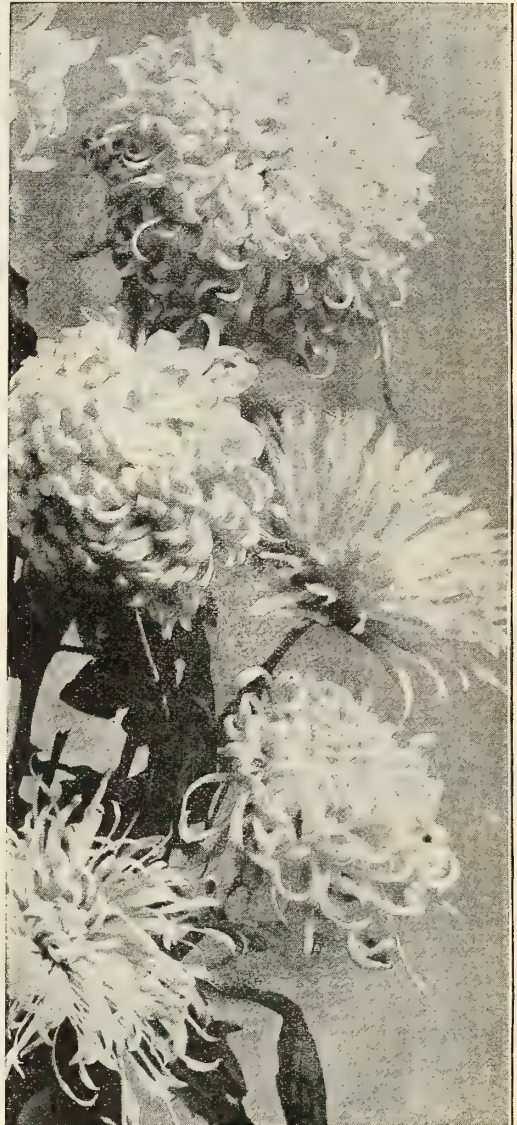
Caladium. (ELEPHANT'S EAR.)

Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; medium, \$1 per 10.

Esculentum. A most effective plant, with enormously large leaves. Excellent for groups upon lawns. Give an abundance of rich soil and plenty of water.



Amaryllis.



Chrysanthemums.

Javanicum. Similar to above, but with deep purple stems.

Calla Lilies.

White. The well-known White Lily of the Nile. Give a rich compost, an abundance of pot room and of water, and repot three or four times while in growth. Extra large California-grown bulbs, from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; large plants, from 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

Spotted Calla (*Richardia maculata*). Leaves deep green, with numerous white spots; flowers white, shading to green. Hardy, and can be bedded out. Gives a beautiful effect when planted in masses. Is also a charming plant for window or porch. 15 cts. each.

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS

FOR BEDDING

The list of plants suited for bedding in open ground in this climate is reduced to varieties which, after many years' test, can be recommended as capable of standing our long, warm summers.



Acalypha tricolor.

Abutilons.

Souvenir de Bonn, and Eclipse. Leaves spotted gold. See page 3.

Acalypha tricolor.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Foliage broad, mottled and blotched crimson-scarlet and rose; always of bright color; neither fades nor burns during our warmest weather; grows 3 to 4 feet high, but should be kept pinched-in to make a bushy plant.

Ageratum variegatum.

50 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

Leaves beautifully variegated white. The plant produces a profusion of pale blue flowers; very desirable.

Anthericum vittatum var.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

A low-growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; a good bedding plant.

Basella variegata.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 100.

A shrubby species of Madeira Vine; leaves finely variegated.

Crotons.

Plants from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

We cannot too highly recommend these gorgeously colored foliage plants for bedding in open ground, but their brilliancy is intensified if plants are given full sunshine. They surpass in beauty any other colored foliage plant.

As Crotons are easily injured by cold, plants should not be bedded out until after April 15 in this section; they should be lifted and potted in October, when they will make most attractive features for conservatories. We offer 6 best bedding sorts.

Euphorbia sanguinea.

Plants from 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; large plants, for single specimens, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Foliage purplish crimson, veined carmine; a striking plant, and useful for centers of beds or backgrounds; grows 6 to 7 feet in height, and a single specimen, surrounded by bright-colored Crotons, makes an effective group. Plants can be kept within a height of 2 feet by repeated clipping. Pot off before frost.

Phyllanthus rosea pictus.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; larger plants from 4- and 5-inch pots, 25 and 50 cts. each.

Leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; grows 2 to 4 feet high; also a house plant.

Salvia splendens aurea.

75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

A golden leaved form; retains its color during summer, and is also a free bloomer.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100; 4 and 5-inch pots, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Sword-like leaves, green, marbled with lighter shade; an excellent bedding plant.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Forms a compact bush 12 to 18 inches high, with leaves of intense metallic purple, shading into light rose and green. Flowers violet-blue; a free bloomer, and has given most satisfactory results when bedded out.

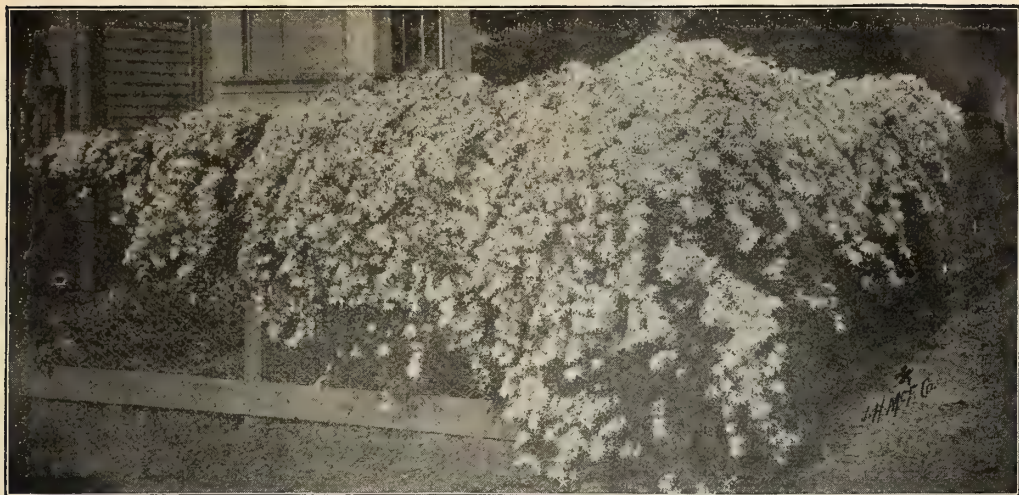
Stevia variegata.

50 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

Foliage finely variegated white; a valuable plant for ribbon planting. Grows rapidly and compactly, soon furnishing a close, even mass of pretty foliage.



Croton nobile.



Clematis paniculata at Fruitland. (See page 10.)

CLIMBERS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

***Akebia quinata.**

25 cts. each.

Of rapid growth; flowers of deep maroon in early spring; evergreen.

***Ampelopsis Veitchii. (JAPAN IVY.)**

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

A Japanese climber of rapid growth; excellent for covering walls.

†Allamanda Hendersonii.

25 cts. each.

Beautiful large, yellow flowers; free bloomer.

†Antigonon leptopus.

25 cts. each.

Rapid grower, with racemes of rose-colored flowers in summer.

†Aristolochia elegans.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

One of the best summer half-hardy climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely, even on small plants; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich, dark purple color, ornamented throughout with irregular branched markings of a creamy white, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich, velvety purple. Roots should be covered with leaves in winter.

Aristolochia ornithocephala.

(THE BIRD ARISTOLOCHIA.)

25 cts. each.

One of the most singular flowers imaginable. The flowers are of large size, reddish purple in color, veined and marbled. The plant will grow in any warm situation and flower freely during the fall; of rapid climbing habit, but is not hardy. If planted in a greenhouse it will flower almost continuously, if given ample space.

BIGNONIA.

Argyreo violacea. Foliage green, veined white; under side purple; a showy climber. 25 cts. each.

Magnifica. Flowers varying from delicate mauve to

purplish crimson; very large; blooms in summer; a very handsome species of recent introduction. 50 cts. each.

***Speciosa.** Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah. 25c. ea.

Venusta. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter. 25 cts. each.

Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It makes a good pot plant, but when given ample room in a cool greenhouse and trained to pillars or wire, it is a most gorgeous plant when in bloom.



Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana.



Clerodendron Balfouri.

Clerodendron Balfouri.

25 cts. each.

A plant of exquisite appearance, giving an impression of elegance and delicacy not found in another species; flowers bright scarlet, encased in a pure white, bag-like calyx; very desirable. See illustration from a photograph.

Campsidium filicifolium.

25 cts. each.

Of rapid growth; leaves fern-like, and very beautiful; desirable.

†Cissus discolor.

25 cts. each.

Foliage beautiful crimson, white and green; stems die in winter unless kept under a high temperature.

***Clematis paniculata.**

25 cts. each.

Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during midsummer and fall, upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention, and is perfectly hardy. Illustrated on page 9.

Dipladenia urophylla.

25 cts. each.

Flowers pink, with yellow throat; a good house climber.

Ficus.

10 cts. each.

Repens. Evergreen; excellent for walls, rock-work or for covering rustic work in greenhouses.

Pumila. With smaller foliage and more compact habit.

Ipomoea.

15 cts. each.

†**Macrantholeucum**, or **Moon-flower.** A rapid climber, with very large, pure white flowers, which open in the evening and last all night; a valuable plant for verandas or arbors.

***Selowii.** Flowers pink, convolvulus-shaped; roots tuberous, perennial; very desirable.

†**Learii.** Flowers bright blue, with reddish rays and very large; a most conspicuous and valuable variety.

Ivy. (HEDERA.)

***Algerian.** With very broad leaves; evergreen. 15 cts. each.

***Aurantia.** With smaller foliage and producing scarlet berries. 15 cts. each.

***Irish.** Evergreen; a well-known plant. 15 cts. each.

***Marginata aurea.** Leaves bordered yellow. 25 cts.

***Variegata.** Leaves blotched white. 25 cts. each.

***Jasmines.**

***Double Carolina** (Gelsemium). A variety of the native species with double flowers; a profuse bloomer and very desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

†**Catalonian.** Flowers white; very fragrant. 15 cts.

***Kadsura Japonica.**

25 cts. each.

A hardy climber, suitable for training against a wall; flowers whitish during summer.

Manettia.

15 cts. each.

***Cordata.** Produces innumerable scarlet tubular flowers; constant bloomer; roots perennial. Excellent for trellis.

†**Bicolor.** An old plant which deserves a place in any greenhouse. Flowers tubular; half red and yellow; blooms profusely from fall until spring.



Ipomoea Learii.



Manettia bicolor.

Passiflora.

25 cts. each.

***Arc-en-ciel.** Flowers large, center white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower. New; an excellent plant.

***Constance Elliott.** Similar to the above in growth, but flowers pure white.

Decaisneana. Blue and red; very fragrant; flowers very large.

Passiflora princeps.

Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

We have succeeded in growing a large stock of plants of this admirable climber. Flowers deep scarlet, in pendulous racemes, which last nearly through the whole year. This variety is always scarce.

Pellionia pulchra.

25 cts. each.

A neat creeping plant; leaves small, bronzy green, tinted violet; excellent for hanging baskets.

Pothos aurea.

15 cts. each.

Leaves dark green marked by blotches of creamy yellow; of free growth.

Rhynchospermum.

25 cts. each.

***Jasminoides** (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers in April and May. A valuable hardy climber.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves.

Senecio.

10 cts. each.

Scandens (German, or Parlor Ivy). Desirable for trellis work.

Macroglossis. New, with foliage resembling English Ivy.

Solanum.

†**Azureum, or Seafortianum.** Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers, and fragrant. While it produces an abundance of flowers if planted in open ground, these are not freely produced until midsummer, and are injured by frost. We recommend, therefore, to grow this beautiful climber in a greenhouse, where the great beauty of its flowers is best seen. 25 cts. each.

***Jasminoides grandiflora.** A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers white, large, and produced in numerous large racemes. 15 cts. each.

†**Wendlandii.** A rapid-growing climber, of deciduous habit; flowers large, pale lavender-blue, produced in large bunches. Should be planted in open ground in April, and in a sunshiny situation, where it blooms best. A superb climber of half-hardy habit here, but hardy in Florida. 25 cts. each.

†**Stigmaphyllon ciliatum.**

25 cts. each.

Flowers canary-yellow, of rapid growth; a good bloomer.

Swainsona.

Galegifolia alba. Flowers pure white, produced in sprays of 10 to 15 each, and resembling a white sweet pea. Blooms nearly the whole year in a cool greenhouse. One of the most desirable white-flowering plants. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Galegifolia rosea. Rose-colored flowers. 15c. each.

Thunbergia fragrans.

25 cts. each.

Flowers white; profuse bloomer.

†**Tacsonia laevis.**

25 cts. each.

Crimson; most profuse bloomer; excellent for outdoor culture in summer; resembles the Passion Flower.

Tecoma, or Bignonia.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Capensis. One of the most showy half-hardy varieties of this genus. Flowers deep orange, from August until midwinter. Can be trained with single stem, and makes a conspicuous winter bloomer.

Jasminoides. Flowers white, with carmine center; a fine house plant.

Vanilla aromatica.

50 cts. to \$1 each.

The true Vanilla Plant; requires a very warm greenhouse.

GERANIUMS.

10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Zonale or Horseshoe, Double and Single. Indispensable in any collection of plants, whether for house culture or bedding out, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. For bedding out we would recommend the solid, darker shades. The light-colored and oculated varieties are best adapted for pot culture.

We do not give a list of varieties, because short descriptions will not convey a correct idea of their individual merits. Our collection has been very carefully selected from several hundred sorts, and all those we have retained are the cream of the old standard sorts and the newer introductions. The flowers include all the shades of scarlet, crimson, lilac, pink, salmon, white and striped.

SCENTED VARIETIES.

Citron, Pennyroyal, Attar of Roses, Rose.



Geraniums.

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE.

This class is intended to be cultivated under glass or in the house, although several varieties are effective bedding plants.

All those prefixed with an asterisk (*) are desirable winter bloomers.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.—For the convenience of patrons not thoroughly familiar with the most desirable plants for furnishing greenhouses, we will make up the following collections. All the plants will be distinct, and of the most desirable classes and varieties, the selection to be left to us:

12 Greenhouse Plants \$2 00
25 Greenhouse Plants 4 00

50 Greenhouse Plants \$8 00
100 Greenhouse Plants 15 00

rows; deep green; can stand a frost of 6° to 8° (Fahr.) only. \$1 to \$2 each.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). This noble Conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25° Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. Fine plants, 12 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 inches, \$2 each; 18 inches, \$3 each; 24 inches, \$5 each.

Asparagus.

Plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

***Sprengeri.** A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length. 25 cts. each; strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Tenuissimus. A most decorative plant, with delicate foliage; a great acquisition. 25 cts. each.



Araucaria excelsa.

*Abutilon.

10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10.

Vigorous-growing plants; almost perpetual bloomers; flowers bell-shaped.

(See under head of Bedding Plants.)

*Acacia Farnesiana. (POPINAC.)

Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

A well-known half-hardy shrub; flowers yellow, in balls, and emitting a delightful violet fragrance; an excellent winter bloomer.

Adamea versicolor.

25 cts. each.

Panicles of white and lilac-tinted flowers.

Allamanda.

25 cts. each.

***Cathartica.** Shrubby plant; flowers handsome, yellow; profuse bloomer.

***Hendersonii.** Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

Araucaria.

Bidwilli (Bunya-Bunya Pine, or Moreton Bay Pine). A stately tree, attaining a great height; of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves lanceolate, in two regular



Asparagus plumosus nanus.

*Beloperone oblongata.

15 cts. each.

Profuse bloomer from October until spring; flowers crimson.

*Centradenia.

15 cts. each.

Rosea and Floribunda. Dwarf, soft-wooded plants; foliage dark green and red. Winter bloomers for conservatory.

Casuarina. (BEEFWOOD OF AUSTRALIA.)

25 cts. each; larger specimens, 50 cts.

Very graceful greenhouse tree; foliage feathery and thread-like; valuable for decorative purposes. Two varieties.

***Delechampia rosea.**

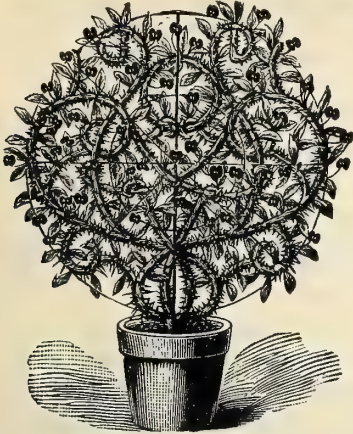
50 cts. each.

A hard-wood shrub, with curiously shaped rose colored flowers, which are produced during the whole year.

Duranta Plumieri.

25 cts. each.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter.

*Euphorbia splendens.***Euphorbia.**

25 cts. each.

***Splendens.** A thorny shrub with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-crimson, veined carmine; fine bedder.

***Jacquiniaeflora.** Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer.

***Eucharis Amazonica. (AMAZONIAN LILY.)**

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Bulbous plants, with white, fragrant flowers. Most valuable winter-blooming plant. Requires rich loam and ample drainage; give liquid manure while in growth, and a rest of six weeks in fall. Several bulbs may be planted in a shallow tub, and do not require repotting unless the bulbs are crowded. Top-dress the soil twice a year.

***Franciscea eximia.**

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.

***Gardenia citriodora.**

25 cts. each.

A dwarf, shrubby plant, producing numerous small white flowers in early spring or winter, as fragrant as orange blossoms.

Grevillea robusta.

(AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK.)

25 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

A tall tree; fine, pinnate foliage; flowers orange-yellow. The fern-like leaves make this a graceful and valuable plant for decorative purposes. In Florida it is highly valued as a shade tree of wonderful beauty.

Gynura aurantiaca.

15 cts. each.

A handsome plant, with leaves of violet tint and velvety texture.

***Habrothamnus Newellii.**

15 cts. each.

Flowers tubular, carmine; of easy culture; constant bloomer.

Hamelia patens.

15 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

This is as yet very little known, but in south Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall-blooming greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded by dark berries, which are retained a long time; a good plant.

Hibiscus sinensis. (CHINESE HIBISCUS.)

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. Can be bedded in open ground during April and again potted off in October. Their flowers are produced continuously during summer. Varieties include single and double sorts.

Baptistil. Dark red; double.

Cruentus. Crimson; double.

Collerii. Buff, base of petals crimson; double.

Cooperii. Leaves variegated rose, white and green; flowers single.

Dennisonii. Single; flowers white when planted in open ground, but of a dingy tint under glass.

Decora. Rosy carmine; single.

Double Salmon.

Double Yellow.

Grandiflorus. Single red; large.

Lambertii. Single; pale red.

Miniata. Vivid red; double.

Schizopetalus. Flowers with petals fringed; light red; single.

Sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.

Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.

Zebrinus. Red, striped white and yellow; double.

*Hibiscus sinensis.*



Grevillea robusta. (See page 13.)

***Imantophyllum miniatum.**

50 cts. to \$1 each.

An amaryllidaceous plant, with rich salmon or light flame-colored flowers; blooms in spring.

***Impatiens.**

10 cts. each.

Plants resemble somewhat a balsam in habit of growth; very free bloomers.

Queen. Pink.

Sultani. Flowers carmine-magenta.

Ixora coccinea and amboina.

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Free-blooming greenhouse shrubs; flowers orange-red, in corymbs.

Jasminum.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

***Sambac** (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50c. each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine). 15 cts. each.

Gracillimum or **J. multiflorum** (Star Jasmine). Flowers white; star-shaped. 25 cts. each.

Maid of Orleans. A sub-variety of Arabian Jasmine, with larger flowers. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

***Justicia.**

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Desirable winter-blooming plants.

Nervosa. Blue.

Ornata (*Aphelandra*). Leaves marbled white.

Bicolor. Flowers white, with purple blotch.

Velutina. A new dwarf variety, superior to *Justicia carnea*; new and very free bloomer; flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

***Libonia Penrhosiensis.**

15 cts. each.

A desirable greenhouse shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer.

***Lopezia.**

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Rosea. Flowers pink; very neat; winter bloomer.

Alba. Flowers white; winter bloomer.

Maranta.

Handsome foliage plants, with various colored leaves.

Discolor. Leaves deep green, under side purple. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Massangeana. Leaves handsomely marked white, green and deep purple. 25 cts. each.

Melastoma elegans.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Beautiful hothouse plant; winter bloomer; flowers purple.

Meyenia erecta.

25 cts. each.

***Cærulea.** A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat; almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant.

***Alba.** Flowers white.

Murraia exotica.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white; very fragrant. When given ample pot room, this plant will produce several crops of flowers throughout the year. The fragrance resembles that of orange blossoms, and they can be utilized when the former are out of season; florists will find this an excellent substitute where orange blossoms are required.

Mussaenda frondosa.

15 cts. each.

Produces small yellow flowers, which are surrounded by pure white bracts.

Ophiopogon.

25 cts. each.

Spicatus aureus. A yellow variegated plant, with blue flowers, followed by bright blue berries, which are retained all winter.

Japonicus var. Leaves with silver lines; flowers white.

Pavonia intermedia. (GAETHIA.)

25 cts. each; large plants, 12 to 15 in. high, 50 cts. each.

A malvaceous plant of easy culture. Foliage cordate; flowers axillary and crowded at the tips of the branches. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April.

Pellionia pulchra.

15 cts. each.

A trailing plant, with dark colored leaves, interspersed by greenish white.

Peristrophe angustifolia.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Variegated leaves; suitable for rock-work.

Phormium tenax. (NEW ZEALAND FLAX.)

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs.

Pilea muscosa. (ARTILLERY PLANT.)

15 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Exceedingly curious; flowers very small, emitting a puff of smoke on opening.

***Plumbago.**

Capensis. An excellent plant; almost a continuous bloomer; flowers light blue. A fine plant for bedding, and for winter decoration. 10 cts. each.

Capensis, White. A sub-variety of above. 10c. ea.

Rosea. Flowers pink. 15 cts. each; large plants, 25 cts. each.

Coccinea superba. Deep pink. 15 cts. each; large plants, 25 cts. each.

Reineckia carnea variegata.

15 cts. each.

A low-growing plant; leaves linear, lined white.

***Rogiera cordata.**

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink.

***Ruellia.**

15 cts. each.

Anisophylla. Flowers light lilac; winter bloomer.

Formosa. Flowers deep scarlet; perpetual bloomer.

Russellia juncea.

15 cts. each.

Foliage resembling the bulrush; flowers scarlet; very neat and desirable; excellent for vases.

Saxifraga tomentosa.

(STRAWBERRY GERANIUM.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Low-growing plants, suitable for rocks or baskets; leaves quite ornamental.

Scutellaria.

15 cts. each.

Flowers in terminal spikes; blooms during the spring; fine for house culture.

Pulchella. Rosy purple.

Mociniana. Scarlet; a magnificent plant.

Solandra grandiflora.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A greenhouse shrub, producing large, pale yellow or cream-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. To produce an abundance of flowers, give plants plenty of food and water at first, then gradually withhold water towards fall,

***Stephanophysum longiflorum.**

15 cts. each.

A medium-sized plant, producing continually a mass of bright red flowers: as free-blooming as a cuphea; a valuable acquisition.

***Stevia.**

15 cts. each.

Popular winter-blooming plant; flowers white.

Tabernaemontana camassa.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Evergreen shrub, flowers white, very fragrant; resembles the Grand Duke jasmine.

Thevetia neriifolia.

25 cts. each; larger, 50 cts. each.

A tall-growing shrub, with linear leaves, and saffron-yellow flowers, produced almost continuously.

Thysacanthus rutilans.

25 cts. each.

Flowers crimson; very graceful.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

All Hardy in This Latitude.

These are especially valuable in lawn and border planting, imparting much grace, and breaking up the stiffness sometimes occurring in arrangements of other plants. All hardy in this latitude.

Erianthus Ravennae.

25 cts. each.

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of grayish white; needs space to show its merits.

Eulalia.

25 cts. each.

Japonica variegata. A new, variegated, hardy grass from Japan. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter.

Japonica zebrina. The gold stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe the entire leaf.

Gynerium.

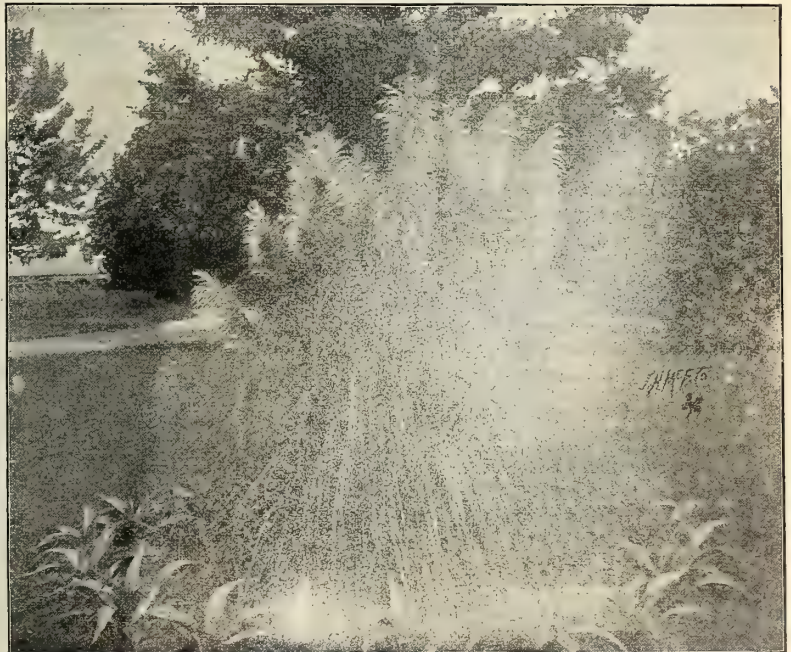
(PAMPAS GRASS).

25 cts. each.

Argenteum. Silvery, plumie-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinarily rich soil. The above engraving was made from a photograph of a fine clump at Fruitland.

Elegans. With very long stems; plumes silvery white; blooms a month earlier than the above. Is distinct, handsome and valuable.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. Forms a pretty contrast for other sorts.



Gynerium argenteum at Fruitland.

DECORATIVE PLANTS.

WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE, FOR GREENHOUSES.



Rex Hybrid Begonia.

Anthericum vittatum var.

25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

A low-growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; is also a good bedding plant.

Aralia filicifolia.

25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple.

Begonias.

HYBRID REX TYPE.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Succulent soft-wooded plants of great beauty; indispensable in any greenhouse; foliage beautifully marked with various colors and shades. Requires sandy leaf mold and plenty of pot room and shade. 20 varieties.

WINTER-BLOOMING VARIETIES.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Fifteen varieties, all of easy culture, and desirable plants.

Boehmeria argentea.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A highly ornamental plant; leaves very large, with silvery surface.

Campylobotrys.

Handsome foliage plants; require a shady place in greenhouse, and much heat in winter.

Assamica. Foliage green, with bronze tint. 50c. each.

Discolor. Leaves dark brownish red and green; of low growth. 25 cts. each.

Cordylina.

25 cts. each.

Australis. A green-leaved variety of the *Dracaena* tribe.

Indivisa. Long foliage; graceful; well adapted for vases.

Crotons.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

No class of plants surpasses Crotons for decorative purposes. The brilliancy of their foliage, which combines the most vivid colors, cannot be conveyed by a short description. We have a superb collection of 60 distinct varieties. If bedded during summer in open ground and full sunshine, they make a gorgeous display; and these plants attain thus a most intense coloring, and, potted off in October, form a conspicuous feature under glass. We have found Crotons such valuable decorative plants for this climate as to induce their extensive propagation, and offer, therefore, an immense stock of plants at low prices.

Our collection consists of 60 varieties, including the best old standard sorts, as well as the newer introductions.

We offer 100 plants, our selection, from 3-inch pots, in 10 varieties, for \$10, or 50 plants for \$5; 100 plants, from 4-inch pots, in 20 varieties, our selection, for \$15, or 50 plants for \$7.50. A few specimen plants, from 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Curculigo recurvata.

25 cts. each; large, 50 cts. each.

A palm-like plant, with long leaves; very ornamental for conservatories.

Cyanophyllum magnificum.

50 cts. and \$1 each.

One of the most beautiful foliage plants in cultivation. Leaves very large, upper surface of a beautiful velvety green, midrib and veins white, under side reddish purple.

Dracaena. (DRAGON TREE.)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans. Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50 cts. to \$1 each; large specimens, \$2 each.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50 cts. to \$1 each.



Croton Evansianum.



Ficus elastica.

Ficus.

Elastica. India-rubber Tree, with very showy and broad leaves. 50 cts. to \$1 each; a few large specimens, 50 cts. per foot.

Parcellii. The leaves are variegated with white; rapid grower, and makes a handsome and ornamental object. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Phrynium variegatum.

Plants in growth after April, at 25 cts. each; specimen plants, in 6- and 7-inch pots in summer, \$1 to \$2 each.

A showy new plant, with leaves beautifully variegated with white; requires shade to prevent sun-scall. Give a compost of garden soil, leaf mold, broken charcoal and sphagnum moss, and ample drainage. This plant is of deciduous habit, and must have a period of rest. Dry off plants gradually in October, and keep dry until February. Dry bulbs until April.

*Poinsettia pulcherrima.

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. Requires high temperature in winter to bring it to perfection.



Poinsettia.

Ravenala Madagascariensis.

(THE TRAVELER'S TREE.)

Specimen plants, in 7- and 8-inch pots, \$3 to \$5 each.

A conspicuous plant; leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance; requires high temperature in winter.

Sanchezia.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Nobilis variegata. Leaves 12 inches long, of intense green, veined with golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental house plants, and is exceedingly ornamental.

Sanchezia spectabilis. With leaves of a glaucous green, striped with pale yellow.



Phrynium variegatum.

Schismatoglottis crispata.

50 cts. each; large plants, \$1 each.

With large, grayish green leaves, edged dark green; produces scarlet-colored berries, which are retained during several months; of easy culture. The flower spathe is creamy white. This handsome plant is from Borneo, and deserves more frequent use in decorative work.

THE BEAUTY OF DECORATIVE FOLIAGE PLANTS is more constant than that of the flowering class. They are always beautiful,—always seen at their best; while most flowering plants are comparatively unattractive when out of bloom. Foliage plants must be kept fresh and shining by frequent syringing, to show the full richness of their beauty.

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS.



Dwarf Lemon.

Aberia Caffra.

(KEI APPLE, or DINGAAN (APRICOT).)

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

A South African shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields a golden-colored fruit extensively used for jellies and pickles.

Cyphomandra Betacea. (TOMATO TREE.)

Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Foliage large; flowers purple when in bud, then green. Fruit egg-shaped, deep orange-red; is extensively used in southern California as a substitute for tomatoes. A very handsome tree.

CITRUS TRIBE.

INCLUDING ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

All our plants are pot-grown and grafted upon the *Limonium trifoliatum*, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs.

We cannot too highly recommend these Dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when 2 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs.

Oranges.

Plants 1 year from grafts, 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 2-year-old plants from grafts, 18 to 24 inches high, well formed, \$1 each.

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese, Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.

Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine. A dwarf-growing Orange, valuable for pot culture. Fruit small, orange-red, with pleasant, spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which give this plant a very ornamental appearance. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each.

Kinkan, or Kum Kwat. The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One-year grafts, 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts. each.

Bouquet des Fleurs. Produces very large flowers, and in great profusion; fruit of inferior quality; an ornamental variety only.

Myrtle-leaved. With very small leaves; compact growth; produces good fruit of small size; a desirable conservatory plant. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Otaheite, or Chinese Dwarf. Suitable for pot-culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon

its own roots. 25 cts. each; larger plants, from 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Limes.

Tahiti and Sweet.

Lemons.

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca.



Otaheite Orange.

Pomelo.

One-year grafts, 50 cts. each.

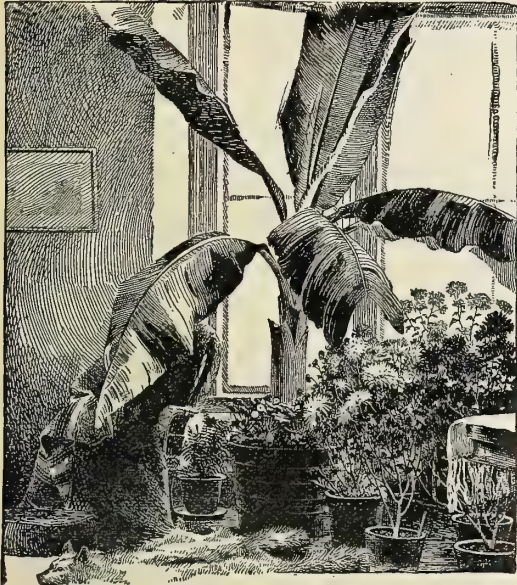
This is of medium size; peel smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. One of the best varieties cultivated in Florida.

Eugenia.

Jambos (Rose Apple). An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; larger 50c. ea.

Ugni (Chilian Myrtle). Hard wood evergreen shrub, with small foliage; flowers white or pale pink; fruit aromatic. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Michell (Surinam Cherry). A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit in May and June, with a pleasant spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; large, bearing size, 50 cts. each.



Banana in Sitting-room Window.

Musa. (BANANA.)

All the following are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off, and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

Hart's Choice. Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig-Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii. Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit; plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Dacca. Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Silk. Delicate foliage; under side of leaves has a silky gloss. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Zebrina. A dwarf ornamental variety; under side of leaves purple, upper side green, striped purple. 50 cts. each.

Baracoa, or Red Skin. } All good fruit-bearing varieties; of medium height. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
Magnifica.



Pineapple.

Pineapple.

Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repottings the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun, when excellent fruit is produced.

Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish, or Cayenne.

Psidium. (GUAVA.)

P. Cattleianum (Red Cattle). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Cattle Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

P. lucidum (Yellow Cattle). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattle; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. 2-year old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100.

P. pyriferum (Common Guava). Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh—white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

The Guavas, in their fruiting season, give bright and beautiful decorative effects, and are well worth the trouble of growing for this alone. Besides this, to be able to make her own Guava jelly from her own Guava bushes is a phase of the matter that every good housekeeper will appreciate.



Psidium.

Many of the Tropical fruits are among our handsomest foliage plants. Their fruits are as beautiful as flowers, and much more lasting.

Cinnamomum Camphora. (THE CAMPHOR TREE.)

The Growing and Manufacturing of Camphor.

Camphor Tree, or Camphor Laurel (*Laurus Camphora*, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, *Camphora officinalis* of various botanical authors).

The tree is a native of China and Japan, where its natural habitat is in the temperate sub-tropical wooded sections of these countries. It has long been cultivated in Europe (i. e., the southern portion) and has proved

eminently successful in the southern sections of Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and the Gulf coast. At New Orleans a tree now 12 years old has attained a height of 35 feet, and a diameter of the body of nearly 2 feet. Fruit has been produced abundantly in Louisiana and south Florida.

The tree is hardy in lower Georgia; it has stood, at Augusta (when partly sheltered by surrounding timber), a cold of 15 degrees above zero, and when cut down by cold has sprouted up again with great vigor, thus showing that it may safely be classed among the hardy trees for sections below the 32nd degree. Its remarkable vigor and rapid growth, together with its handsome, broad, evergreen leaves, symmetrical habit, and, so far, freedom from insect depredations, make this one of the most valuable trees for street and park planting; but its great economic value consists in the gum-camphor of commerce which it produces.

To prepare the gum, the branches are cut, and, together with the leaves, broken into small pieces, and ground into a pulp or bruised between rollers. This is then placed in iron pots with a small amount of water, and these pots are surmounted with a cap lined with straw or cords stretched closely together, on which the gum forms in minute white crystals. When heat is applied, this should be done very slowly. These sublimated particles which are thus formed are then scraped off and put through the refining process, which is as follows: The vessels used are of cast iron, circular, 15 inches or more in diameter, and 8 to 10 inches deep, with perpendicular sides, and a ledge at the top on which the cover rests. This consists of a sheet iron with a hole in the center about an inch in diameter, over which a small hollow cone of sheet-iron is placed loosely.

The crude gum is mixed in the following proportions: To every 100 parts of the gum mix 2 parts each of quicklime and bone black, which is placed in the vessels described, of which the requisite number is placed in a long sand bath. Heat is then applied until the camphor melts, after which it is kept as nearly uniform as possible, so that the vaporation may take place regularly without violent ebullition. The vapor condenses on the lower surface of the lid, and care is taken by the occasional removal of the iron cone, and clearing the opening by means of a knife, to allow the escape of any accidental excess of vapor. Camphor refined in this manner is formed on the top in large circular cakes from 1 to 2 inches thick—in the refining process it should be remembered that camphor is volatile at 400 degrees F. (Cre's Dictionary of Art, and U. S. Dispensary).

Camphor is produced from every part of the tree—in the bark, roots, leaves, branches and trunk. The yield of camphor per tree of given age has been difficult to ascertain, as no experiment to this end has been reported, but recent experiments made in Florida show that there was obtained from the leaves 1.42 per cent of refined gum, or one pound of dry gum from 77 pounds of leaves. This shows very nearly twice as much gum in the Florida trees as has been produced in India by the British Government, of Madras, and is but little less than the amount of gum obtained from the wood in Japan of trees 100 years old. The wood of old trees has always been known to contain more gum than the leaves. These experiments go to show very clearly that Camphor trees in Florida are richer in this precious gum than trees in any other part of the world. Experts pronounce the Florida product as equaling the European refined article in every way.

The cost of distillation is inexpensive, both in point of labor, apparatus, and fuel. While complete cutting can be followed every year, it is advisable to remove only one-half of the branches at one cutting, and the other half the next year. By this method the vitality of the tree is less disturbed, and the longevity of the tree is much increased.

The plant may be grown in bush form, and every branch cut off annually. If this method is followed, the distance for planting would be 10 x 10, or 435 plants to the acre. Where annual cuttings of half of the branches are made, the plants should be set 15 x 15, or 193 plants to the acre. It is claimed that Camphor thrives in very poor soil, and that a larger quantity of gum is produced from such trees than from those grown in rich soils, but as an offset, the repeated cuttings exhaust the trees in poor soils much more rapidly than where an ample supply of plant food keeps up a vigorous growth.

It is best always to plant one or two-year-old trees grown in pots, as the loss in transplanting such trees is reduced to a small fraction. Trees grown in open ground, especially in sandy soils, make a very long tap-root and few laterals. This causes a great difficulty in transplanting, and the loss in such trees is often very great. The only cultivation required is to keep the ground free from weeds, and work with a cultivator when required.

Two cuttings can be made annually from mature trees, one-half of the leaves and small branches being harvested at one time without injury. But if planted at 15 feet apart and allowed to grow in bush form, the yield is computed to be from \$100 to \$200 worth of gum per acre annually after the third year.

Since the disastrous freeze, which has so seriously injured vast quantities of orange groves, there has begun a great demand for camphor plants, because of the perfect adaptability of this tree to Florida and to moderately rich soils, as well as because of the practical results already obtained from the production of gum.

We have an immense stock of plants, and quote as follows: All are pot-grown, and can be transplanted at any time.

PRICES.—10 to 12 inches, from 3-inch pots, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

18 to 24 inches, from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.



Camphor Tree. From a photograph at Orlando, Fla.

FERNS.

The following list includes the most popular varieties; all are of easy culture, and require a light soil mixed with leaf-mold or peat, good drainage, and a shady place in the greenhouse. While all need considerable moisture, care should be taken not to overwater the plants, especially during winter.

Prices are for plants in 3-inch pots; specimen plants can be supplied of several varieties at from 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Adiantum Aneitense. Upright growth; deep green, feathery foliage. 25 cts. each.

Adiantum caudatum. Of creeping habit; excellent for hanging-baskets. 15 cts. each.

Adiantum cuneatum. The most popular of the Maiden-hair class. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

Adiantum Formosum. A very beautiful species.

Adiantum pubescens. Has beautiful, feathery fronds.

Adiantum rhodophyllum. Dwarf, with large, bronze foliage. 50 cts. each.

Asplenium Belangeri. Fronds 12 to 18 inches long; broad, bipinnate; a beautiful variety. 50 cts. each.

Alsophila Australis. Australian Tree Fern.

Showy and a rapid grower. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Blechnum Braziliense. A sub-arborescent variety; fronds oblong, 2 to 3 feet long. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Cyrtomium falcatum. With very broad pinnules. 25 cts. each.

Davallia Filiensis. With feathery, arching fronds. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Dicksonia Davaloides. Growth tall and rapid; of decorative effect. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Doryopteris nobilis. A new, very broad-leaved Fern from Japan; distinct from any other. Leaves entire, 4 to 6 inches long, arrow-head-shaped, with white midrib. 50 cts. each.



Adiantum cuneatum.

Lomaria ciliata. A beautiful dwarf Tree Fern. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Lastrea aristata variegata. With a broad band of yellowish green running through the pinnules. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Lastrea opaca. With dark green, triangular foliage. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Lygodium scandens. Chinese Climbing Fern. 25 cts. each.

Microlepia hirta cristata. One of the most graceful varieties; of rapid growth. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis. A form of Sword Fern. Fronds erect and dented; one of the best Ferns for urns or vases. 25 cts. each.

Nephrolepis cordata compacta. The best of all Sword Ferns. Attains a height of two feet; excellent for house culture and window gardening. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Davaloides furcans. Finely crested fronds, 3 to 4 feet long. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Nephrolepis Duffii. With rounded pinnae and gracefully arching fronds. 15 cts. each.

Onychium Japonicum. A most graceful, fennel-like variety; fronds finely cut. 15c. each.

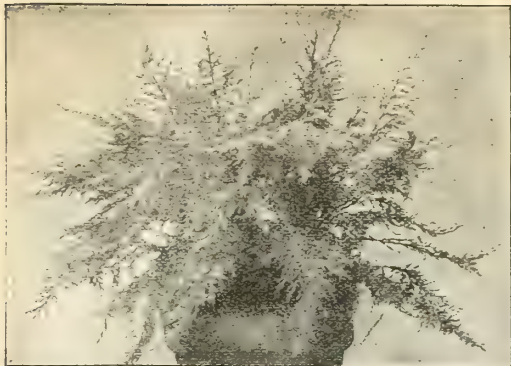
Polystichum coriaceum. Fronds 1 to 2 feet; pinnules lanceolate. 25 cts. each.

Polypodium Kurrudrianum. Sandwich Island Drooping Fern. A good plant for baskets. 25 cts. each.

Polypodium aureum. Hare's Foot Fern. Fronds bluish green; very fine. A pretty species, very easily grown. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.



Davallia



Selaginella Emiliana.

FERNS, continued,

Pteris argyrea. Handsome fronds, with silver-white center. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Pteris cretica albo-lineata. Leaves long, narrow; silver center. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Pteris cretica magnifica. With fronds beautifully crested. 25 cts. each.

Pteris hastata. With black stems and dark green fronds. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Pteris tremula. Fronds 2 to 4 feet long; a most useful and graceful variety. 15 cts. each.

Pteris Victoriae. Leaves long, narrow, green, with white variegations. 15 cts. each.

Selaginellas and Lycopodiums.

Mosses for baskets or rock-work. Twelve distinct varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Selaginella Emiliana. A new, upright-growing moss, with numerous feathery stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. Well-grown plants attain 12 to 18 inches in height and a corresponding diameter. We know of no moss superior to it, and it is exceedingly appropriate for table decoration. Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each; 4-inch, 25 cts. each; fine specimen plants, from 5-inch pots, 75 cts. each, and from 6-inch pots, \$1 each.

Selaginella cæsius arboreum. Of climbing habit; foliage tinted blue, with metallic sheen. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

Special Collections of Ferns.

IF LEFT TO OUR SELECTION.

10 plants, all distinct, from 3-inch pots	\$1 00
10 plants, all distinct, from 4-inch pots	2 50

Camellia Japonica.

We have a large stock of 2-year-old plants. All are in thrifty condition, and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. For open ground we cannot too highly recommend the semi-double varieties, which produce a wealth of flowers, and are of vigorous habit. For growing in conservatories, the imbricated and Ranunculæform varieties contain the most perfect flowers. Camellias are hardy in this section.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold better results may be expected, and always select home-grown plants of small size rather than large imported ones. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February through March.

For conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage; when in growth they require an abundance of water, and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure expanding buds. Dropping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry, or overwatering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range from pure white through all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

HOME-GROWN PLANTS, without buds.

	10 in.	12 to 15 in.
Colored Varieties	\$0 30	\$0 50
10 Varieties, our selection	2 50	4 00

IMPORTED PLANTS, without buds.

	12 in.	15 to 18 in.	20 to 24 in.	30 in.
Double White	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$2 50
Colored Varieties	1 00	1 25	1 50	2 00

Orchids—Terrestrial.

These plants are quite easily grown in any greenhouse where the temperature is maintained in winter from 45 to 50 degrees. They are best cultivated in a potting material of fibrous turf, sphagnum or swamp moss, broken pots and charcoal, all well mixed. Syringe freely while the growing season lasts, and decrease the quantity of water when in a dormant state.

Bletia Tankervilleæ (Veiled Nun Flower). Of easy culture in conservatory; flowers in March or April. Blooming plants, \$1 each; smaller size, 50 cts. each.



Camellia Japonica.



Palms at Fruitland.

PALMS.

The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence of their popularity for adorning rooms, greenhouses or summer gardens. Many are indispensable for table decorations.

We grow Palms in large quantities, and devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and attain there a clean and healthy growth, becoming well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage, and do not suffer from the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting room.

We have 20,000 Latanias and 15,000 Phoenix from one to three years old, other varieties in proportion; thus we can supply leading varieties in large quantities, of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of the plant in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cowdung and some bone meal. Give ample drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory or tropical countries.

SECTION I.

PALMATE or FAN-SHAPED LEAVES.

***Chamærops Fortunei**, or **excelsa** (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants of various sizes by the single or hundred. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

***Chamærops gracilis** and **nivea** are both beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cts. each.

***Corypha Australis**. Of robust growth and dark green foliage; can stand a lower temperature than Latanias. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 15 inches, 50c.

Corypha Cebanga. A tall, stately Palm from Java. Leaves fan-shaped, glaucous, divided into segments. 12 inches high, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

Corypha umbraculifera (Talipot Palm of Ceylon). This very handsome Palm has very large, fan-shaped,

plaited leaves, which are used in making fans, umbrellas, etc. 12 inches high, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

***Latania Borbonica**. (CHINESE FAN-PALM.)

The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes.

3-in. pots,	2	characterized leaves,	12 in. high,	\$0 25
4- "	3	"	15 "	35
4- "	4	"	" 15 "	50
5- "	4-5	"	" 15-18 "	75

Please note that only characterized leaves are included, and not seed leaves, of which every plant from 3- and 4-inch pots has from two to four.

***Sabal Blackburniana** (Bermuda Fan-Palm). Leaves of a bluish green color, of robust habit and low-growing. 18 to 20 inches, \$1 each.

***Sabal longipedunculata**. A stemless variety, with glaucous green leaves. 50 cts. each.



Cocos Weddeliana.

SECTION II.

LEAVES PINNATE.

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each; 24 inches, \$1. Specimen plants, 20 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, \$1.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.

Areca rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Caryota urens (Fish-tail Palm). Leaves with broad pinnules, the ultimate divisions having the shape of the tail of a fish. 50 cts. each.

***Cocos Alphonsei.** Known in south Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green. 50 cts. each.

***Cocos plumosa.** Leaves very long, drooping pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches; flowers waxy. 50 cts. each; larger, \$1 each.



Kentia Belmoreana.

Cocos Weddeliana. The most graceful of all small Palms; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts. each; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches, 4 in a pot, \$1.

***Euterpe edulis** (Para Palm). Grows 40 to 60 feet, with delicate, feathery heads, and clean stems. 50c. ea.

Kentia.

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curly-leaved Palm). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; 15 inches, 75 cts. each; larger size, \$1.

Kentia Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 15 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 inches, 75 cts. each; 20 to 24 inches, \$1 each. Made-up plants, 4 plants in a pot. The center plant is tall, with 3 smaller plants around it, thus forming a handsome, bushy specimen. 6-inch pots, \$2.



Phoenix reclinata.

Phoenix. (THE DATE PALM.)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 35°. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 20 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.

***Canariensis.** Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle Florida; attains large size.

***Farinifera.** A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit: foliage deep green.

Leonensis, or **Spinosa.** With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

***Paludosa** (Marsh Palm). Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

***Pumila.** Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

***Reclinata.** A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

***Phoenix tenuis** (Narrow). Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender, and finer in all its parts.



Pandanus utilis.

Ptychosperma Alexandrae.

(AUSTRALIAN FEATHER-PALM.)

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50 cts. each; larger, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Seaforthia Elegans, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana. (ILLAWARA PALM.)

An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. 12 inches, 25 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts. each.



Seaforthia elegans.

SECTION III.

CYCADS, ETC.

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply handsome plants.

Plants with stems 4 in. in diam.,	4 to 5 leaves,	\$1 00
" " " 5 " "	6 to 8 " "	1 50
" " " 6 " "	10 to 12 " "	2 50

Larger sizes, \$5 each.

Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged screw-like; of easy cultivation. 12 inches, 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Pandanus Veitchii. With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very showy plant; requires high temperature in winter. \$1 each.



Cycas revoluta.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PALMS

Of the following we can supply good plants 2 and 3 years old:

Acrocomia Havanensis. 25 cts. each.

Erythea armata. 50 cts. each.

Erythea edulis. 50 cts. each.

Livistona Hoogendorpii. \$1 each.

Pritchardia filamentosa. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Rhapis humilis. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 inches high, \$3.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$6.

10 varieties, 4- to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 24 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinctness in any location.



Azalea Indica at Fruitland
Height, 6 ft.; spread, 10 feet.

Azalea Indica.

PRICES—Plants with crowns 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and part leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given. Plant in March, if intended for open ground.

The above engraving, from a photograph taken at Fruitland Nurseries, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as the one illustrated.

Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.



New Brazilian Caladiums. From a photograph at Fruitland.

Caladiums.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

This magnificent genus is most valuable for decorative purposes during summer. The plants do not require a greenhouse, and thus are available to all. These plants vegetate during the summer only. Pot off in March; use small pots at first, and do not overwater. As plants grow, increase size of pots; repot four to five times during the summer, giving rich earth. Towards fall water must be gradually withheld, and when the leaves are well dried the tubers should be put in dry sand and kept in a dry place during winter.

The leaves combine every imaginable color and marking, spotting, veining and marbling. Our collection comprises 50 of the most distinct varieties.

N. B.—Dry bulbs furnished until March 1. After a later date plants are sent out in a growing state.

NEW BRAZILIAN CALADIUMS.

The remarkable brilliancy of the colors in some varieties, the waxy delicacy of the leaves in others, are unlike any of the older varieties, and a description of their wonderful combination of colors and shades is impossible. In some varieties the leaves are bright red, with deeper veins; in others there is a rose-colored center, which shades off to white. Again, some varieties are with entirely white leaves of waxy texture, and so transparent that writing laid underneath may be read through the filmy leaf. We offer young plants after May 1st at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10 varieties, and can supply from 15 to 20 varieties. The Brazilian Caladiums are as brightly painted and as delicately beautiful as flowers. They will delight every one.

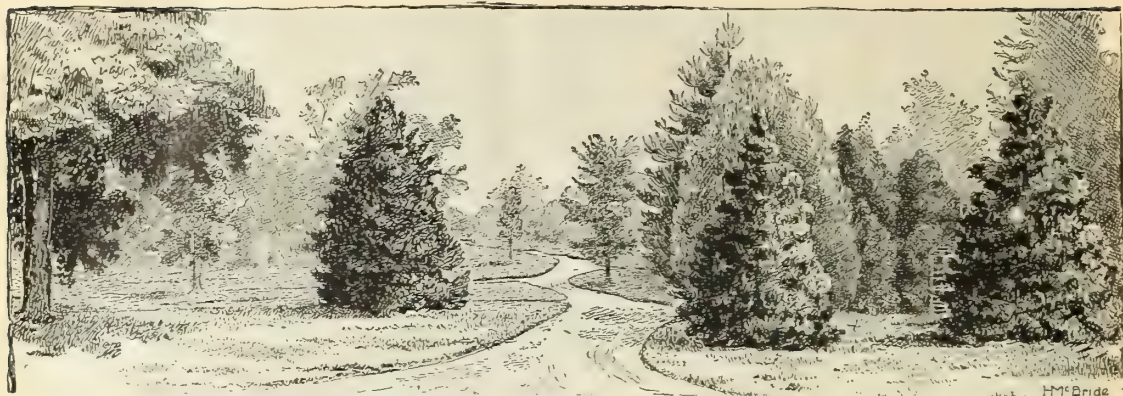
Basket Plants.

ASPARAGUS Sprengerii. A valuable new species; it can be grown as a pot plant, or in suspended baskets. Fronds very long, rich green, and retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. 25c. each.

For the convenience of persons unacquainted with the most desirable varieties of this class, we will send 10 distinct basket plants for \$1, or 5 plants for 50 cts. The latter quantity is sufficient to fill a basket with a bowl 12 inches wide.



Asparagus Sprengerii.



Hardy Coniferous Evergreens for Open Ground.

Price for plants grown in 4- and 6-inch pots, unless noted, 50 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.

These are grown in pots during a part of the season, and, being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is slight danger of loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy, pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. Plants from 5- and 6-inch pots can be supplied until the middle of April. For full description, see Catalogue No. 1.

ARBORVITÆ (BIOTA). *Biota aurea nana*. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant, now 10 years old, measures only 48 inches in height, and is perfect in every respect. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Aurea, Aurea conspicua, Japonica filiformis.

ARBORVITÆ (THUYA). *Gigantea, Lobbii, and globosa.*

CEDRUS DEODARA. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each; 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI (Fortune's Yew).

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA (Variegated Cypress).

CUPRESSUS. *Sempervirens horizontalis, Sempervirens pyramidalis, Sempervirens Royalii, or Whitleyana.* Specimen plants, 5 to 6 feet, from 8- to 10-inch pots, \$1 each.

Ericoides, Funebris, Goveniana, Guadaloupensis, Lawsoniana, Lusitanica, Macrocarpa, Torulosus. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree). *Irish, Swedish, Japonica variegata, Oblonga Sabina, Squamata.*

PINUS STROBUS EXCELSA (Botan Pine).

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew). *Japonica and Koraensis.*

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress). A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera, Pisifera, Pisifera argentea, Plumosa, Plumosa aurea, Plumosa alba picta, squarrosa, etc.

SCIADOPYTTIS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine of Japan). A most striking tree, with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success; but it is hardy in the Middle states, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. It is one of those odd, handsome trees that are well worth some trouble in establishing. Imported plants, 8 to 10 inches high, \$1 each.



Biota aurea nana. Photograph of Original Plant.
(10 years old; 4 feet high.)

Hardy Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Open Ground.

Plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

Plants from 4- to 6-inch pots, unless specially noted, 50 cts. each; 10 plants, our selections, \$4.

ABELIA rupestris. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

ARDISIA crenulata alba. With white berries. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Crenulata rubra. With red berries borne in pretty clusters thickly all over the small tree-like plants. They cling to the bush for months together, and are very useful and attractive for Christmas decorations. 25 cts. each.

AUCUBA (Gold-dust Tree). 25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

Japonica. Male. Leaves spotted yellow.

Himalaica. Female. Leaves green.

Picta. Female. Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS, Fortunei (Fortune's Barberry). 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Japonica (Japan). Our illustration, taken from a photograph of a specimen at Fruitland, gives some idea of the odd, handsome character of the foliage. These two specimens are the very best for the Southern states, and handsomer, perhaps, than any. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

CLEYERA Japonica. With fragrant flowers in May. 25 cts. each.

ELEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster). **Frederici variegata**, **Pungens variegata**, **Reflexa aurea.** 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

ERYOBOTRYA—JAPAN MEDLAR—LOQUAT (Biwa of the Japanese). Two-year-old plants (all pot-grown), \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

ESCALLONIA Montevidiensis. 25c. and 50c. each.

GARDENIA Florida (Cape Jasmine), **Fortunei**, **Radicans.** 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HELIANthemum, or Cistus Algarvense (Rock, or Sun Rose). 25 cts. each.



Magnolia grandiflora.

ILICium anisatum (Anis Tree). 25 cts. each.

LAURO-CERASUS, Bertini, Colchica, Rotundifolia (English Laurel). 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

LAURUS nobilis (Apollo or Spice Laurel). Beautiful shrub or small tree. Grown in tubs, it is fine for the decoration of halls, etc., and can easily be trained into either a round-headed or a pyramidal specimen. Gives much finer effects in open ground culture than the "box" trees and edgings used so profusely in the Southern states. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of the southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description, being well known all over the country as the very finest species of a magnificent race. All Magnolias must be transplanted with care. 1 foot, 50 cts. each.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A sub-variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 1-year, grafted plants, 50 cts. each.

OLEA fragrans (Tea Olive). One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. They are almost hidden by the shining evergreen foliage of the plant,—but their presence is quickly revealed by their delightful perfume. 6 to 8 inches, 25 cts.

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium (Holly-leaved.) A plant allied to *Olea fragrans*, but with prickly-toothed leaves. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

PITTIOSPORUM tobira. 25 cts. each.

RUSCUS aculeatus (Butcher's Broom). 25c. each.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum (Chinese), **Tinus** (or *Laurustinus*), **Suspensum.** 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.



Berberis Japonica at Fruitland.



ROSES.

The plants offered in this list were all grown in open ground during last summer and potted during January in 4-inch pots. Plants of the **Tea**, **China** and **Polyantha** classes vary in height from 8 to 12 inches, and of **Hybrid Perpetuals** from 10 to 15 inches.

No order can be filled before **March 1**, as plants are in growing condition, and if planted out before danger of frost is past, loss may ensue. After **May 15** no plants will be sent out, as success in transplanting is then uncertain.

Price, 25 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$2, or 100 plants for \$15.

SECTION 1—ON OWN ROOTS.

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses.

- Alfred Colomb.** Carmine-crimson.
Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large; white, rose center.
Blanche de Meru. Light flesh, changing to white.
Bride. White, but silvery rose flowers are often produced.
Bridesmaid. Dark silvery rose.
Charles de Franciosi. Yellowish salmon.
Charles Margottin. Red, shaded crimson.
Comtesse de Breteuil. Salmon-rose, shaded peach.
Comtesse de Camondo. Red, shaded darker red.
Duchesse de Brabant. Salmon-pink.
Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but is of darker shade.
Etoile de Lyon. Canary-yellow.
Francois Arago. Velvety maroon-red.
Joseph Metral. Magenta.
La France. Silvery rose. Flowers upon budded

plants are usually larger than upon plants on their own roots.

- Louis Richard.** Coppery rose, with deeper center.
Mme. Camille. Rosy salmon; large and fine.
Mme. Dubrocca. Pink, apricot center.
Mme. F. Kruger. Blush, salmon center.
Mme. Moreau. Deep brilliant carmine; an excellent Rose.
Marie Guillot. White; dwarf.
M. P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine.
Nemesis. Dark crimson.
Pierre Notting. Dark crimson; large.
Pæonia. Crimson.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark crimson, shaded brown.
Princess Vera. Cream, bordered rose.
Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose, tinted white and dark rose center.
Zelia Pradel. White; half climber.
 Also, a limited number of plants of some 25 other varieties.

Noisette Climbing.

Reve d'Or. Coppery yellow.
Woodland Margaret. White.

Polyantha Roses.

These are exquisite miniature Roses, of dwarf, compact habit and wonderfully floriferous. They begin to bloom very early in spring, and give a continuous crop of flowers until frost. We recommend these especially for cemetery hedges.

Cecile Brunner. Salmon-pink, deeper center.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, finely formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; an exquisite variety.

Clothilde Soupert—Pink. Rich pink; dwarf.

Etoile d'Or. Center citron-yellow, passing to pale yellow.

Marie Favié. Pale rose, changing to white. This is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. A most profuse and constant bloomer.

Mignonette. Flowers very small, delicate rose, produced in clusters.

Mosella, or Yellow Soupert. White, with yellow center.

Miscellaneous Roses

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha). A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

White Rambler. White, in clusters.

Yellow Rambler (Aglais). Of same habit as Crimson Rambler, but flowers of a light yellow.

Rosa Wichuraiana and Hybrids.

Wichuraiana, or The Memorial Rose. Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far North.

NEW HYBRID VARIETIES OF WICHURAIANA.

These are of very free growth, with dark, glossy foliage, like the type well adapted for covering rock-work or bare spaces. Flowers are produced in great profusion during spring. The long branches may also be trained upward over trellises, pillars, etc., which they adorn with rich wreathing. 25 cts. each.

Triumph. Flowers double white, in clusters.

South Orange Perfection. Blush pink at tips.

SECTION II.—ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

It is impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stocks their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Budded Roses in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; they are especially desirable for Florida and all warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil better.

All budded Roses must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore **CAUTION** persons inexperienced in cultivating budded Roses not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow, the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant flower will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in budded Roses from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

American Beauty. Dark rosy carmine.

Anna de Diesbach. Satin rose.

Charles Dickens. Dark rose.

Dr. Henon. Pure white.

Exposition de Bruxelles. Amaranth-purple.

General Jacqueminot. Fiery red; not very double, but an old favorite.

General Washington. Brilliant vermilion; excellent, and free bloomer.

John Hopper. Bright rose.

Lady Helen Stuart. Scarlet-crimson.

Magna Charta. Bright pink.

Mme. C. Testout. Clear pink.

Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Flesh.

Marechal Niel. Deep chrome-yellow. A popular variety, free bloomer, and vigorous grower when budded upon Manetti.

Niphetos. Pure white; long buds.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Coppery yellow; fine in bud.



American Beauty.

Climbing Roses.

Captain Christy. Flesh, darker center.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Golden yellow.

Devoniensis. White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Emily Dupuy. Fawn, lighter edge of a very distinct color; plant of rather weak constitution.



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

Arborvitae.

Intermedia. Seedling of Chinese Golden, 10 to 12 inches, 3 years, once transplanted, \$1 per 10, \$4 per 50, \$8 per 100.

Cape Jasmine.

12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, \$7.50 per 50, \$15 per 100; 3-inch pots, \$10 per 100.

Citrus, or Limonium Trifoliatum.

(JAPAN HARDY LEMON.)

Until March 15.

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far, it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. One year old plants, 12 inches and up, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; two years old, bushy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Ligustrum Amurense.

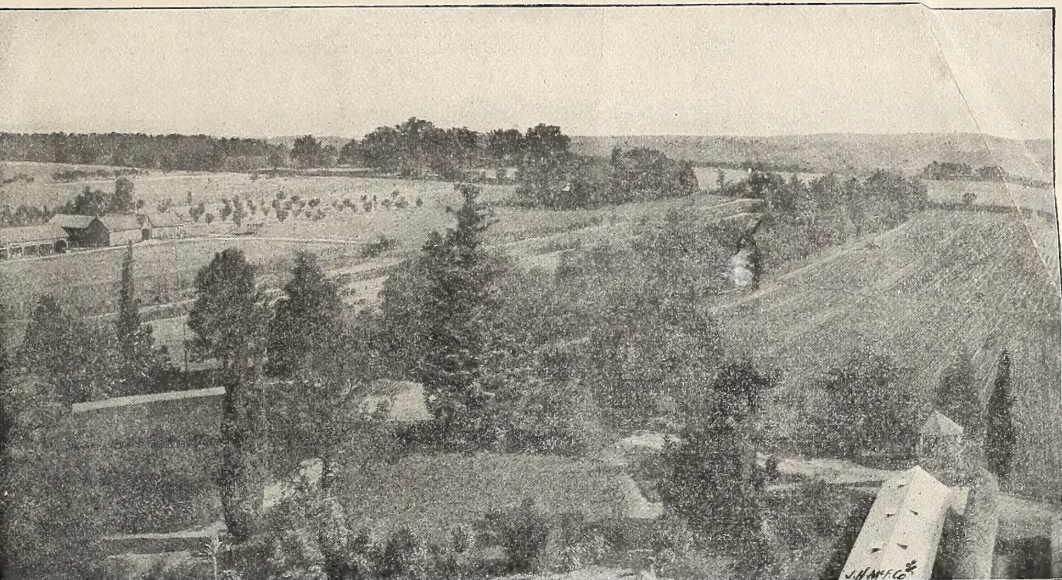
(AMOOR RIVER PRIVET.)

Until April 1.

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. The above illustration, from a photograph, gives a good idea of a well kept hedge of this Privet. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land, 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. Cut plants back to 12 inches. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



Limonium trifoliatum Hedge.



View in central part of Fruitland Nurseries.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

OVER three hundred and fifty acres are very closely planted in Nursery Stock. We offer for fall delivery an immense quantity of **FRUIT TREES** of well-tested varieties, adapted to the southern states and sub-tropical countries, and of the following classes, viz.:

Apples (mainly southern varieties), **Apricots**, **Cherries**, **Figs**, **Nectarines**, **Pears** (both Standard and Dwarf), **PEACHES** and **PLUMS**, including the best **NATIVE** and **JAPANESE** varieties; **Japan Persimmons**, **Quinces**, **Chestnuts**, **English Walnuts**, **Paper-shell Pecans**, **Oranges**, **Pomegranates**, **Olives**, **Japan Oleasters** and **Medlars**, **Everbearing Mulberries**, **Raspberries**, **Blackberries**, **Strawberries**, **Grape Vines**. Also, **HARDY JAPAN LEMONS** (*Citrus trifoliata*), the best defensive hedge plant; **AMOR PRIVET**, the best evergreen hedge plant; a large stock of **EVERGREEN** and **DECIDUOUS** Ornamental Trees and Plants, and Thirty Acres in **ROSES**.

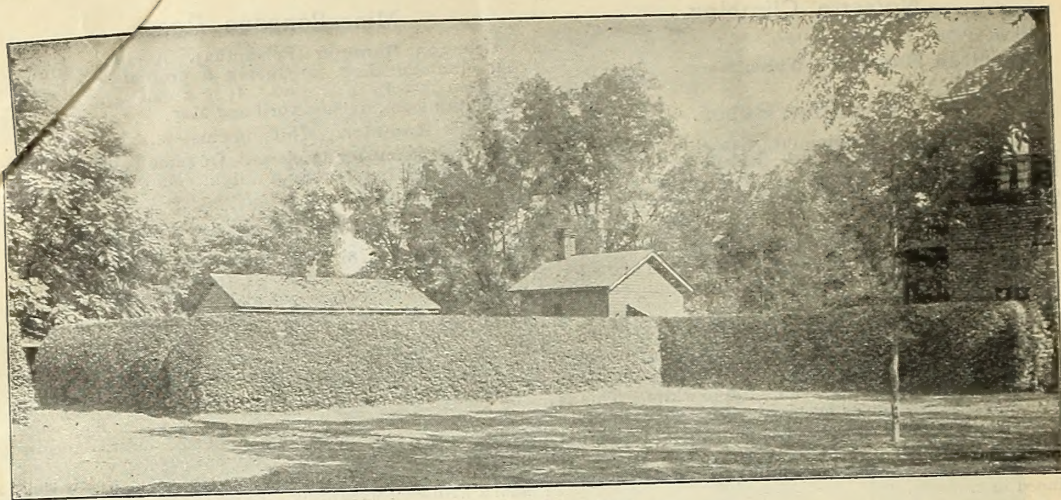
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We take pleasure in recommending

THE ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY, of Augusta, Ga.,

is a reliable firm. Their stock of **SEEDS** is selected with reference to the southern climate. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free by addressing as above. Mention our Catalogue.



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Citrus, or Limonium Trifoliatum.

(JAPAN HARDY LEMON.)

Until March 15.

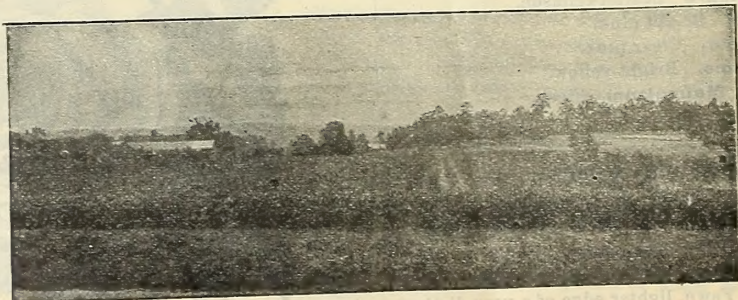
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Ligustrum Amurense.

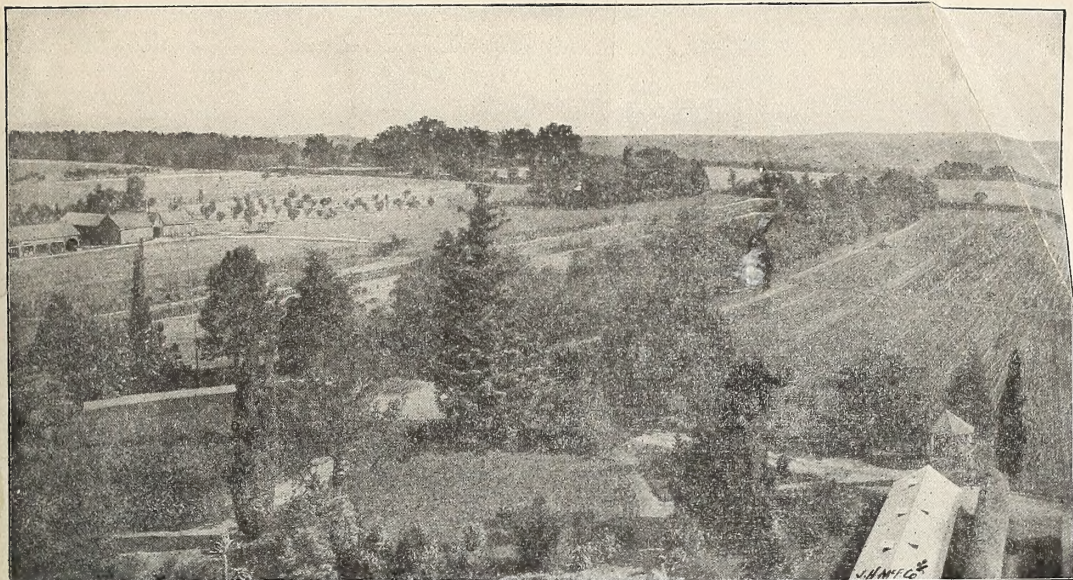
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Limonium trifoliatum Hedge.



View in central part of Fruitland Nurseries.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

OVER three hundred and fifty acres are very closely planted in Nursery Stock. We offer for fall delivery an immense quantity of **FRUIT TREES** of well-tested varieties, adapted to the southern states and sub-tropical countries, and of the following classes, viz.:

Apples (mainly southern varieties), **Apricots**, **Cherries**, **Figs**, **Nectarines**, **Pears** (both Standard and Dwarf), **PEACHES** and **PLUMS**, including the best **NATIVE** and **JAPANESE** varieties; **Japan Persimmons**, **Quinces**, **Chestnuts**, **English Walnuts**, **Paper-shell Pecans**, **Oranges**, **Pomegranates**, **Olives**, **Japan Oleasters** and **Medlars**, **Everbearing Mulberries**, **Raspberries**, **Blackberries**, **Strawberries**, **Grape Vines**. Also, **HARDY JAPAN LEMONS** (*Citrus trifoliata*), the best defensive hedge plant; **AMoor PRIVET**, the best evergreen hedge plant; a large stock of **EVERGREEN** and **DECIDUOUS** Ornamental Trees and Plants, and Thirty Acres in **ROSES**.

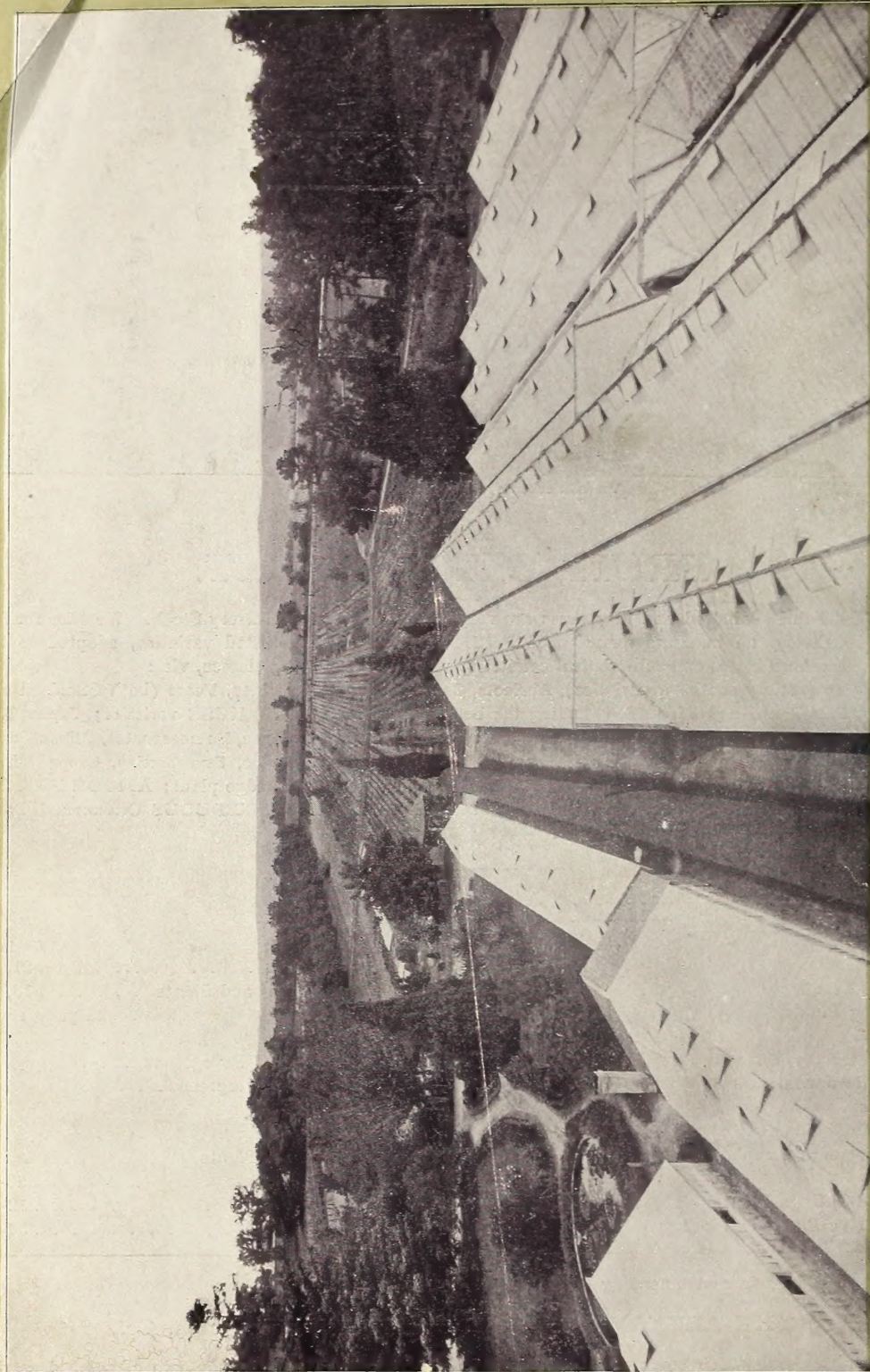
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We take pleasure in recommending

THE ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY, of Augusta, Ga.,

as a reliable firm. Their stock of **SEEDS** is selected with reference to the southern climate. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free by addressing as above. Mention our Catalogue.



PARTIAL VIEW OF GRETNHOUSE DEPARTMENT—Looking East.

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